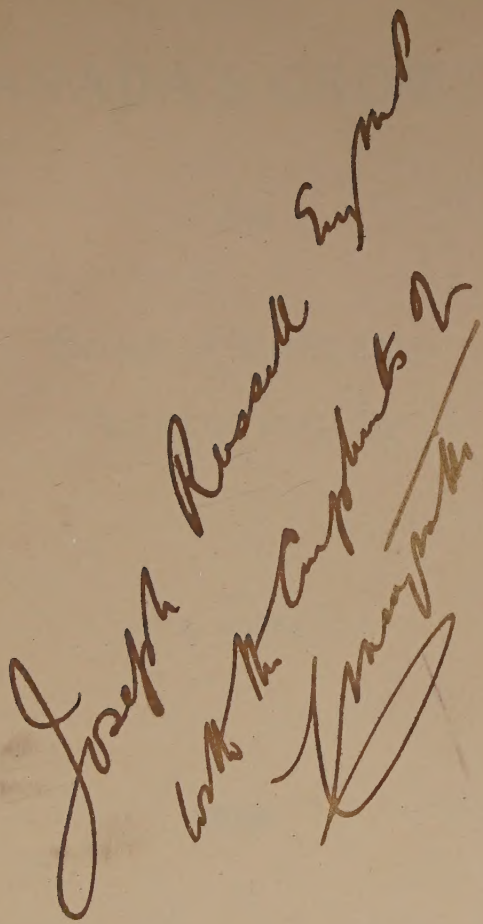
CANADA'S GROWTH

AND SOME PROBLEMS AFFECTING IT.



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SOME PROBLEMS AFFECTING IT

BY
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"VIGOROUS, PERENNIAL, EVER-GROWING CANADA"

"I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent . . . . a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire. In its wheat fields in the west, its broad ranges of the chase at the north, in its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now on the globe—its valuable fisheries and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the elements of wealth."

W. H. SEWARD, in 1857.
(Afterwards U.S. Secretary of State).

SERVIA, ROUMANIA, BULGARIA, MONTENEGRO

and the provinces comprised in

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY

INTRODUCTION

"Oh would ye hear, and would ye hear,
Of the windy, wide North-West?
Faith! 'tis a land as green as the sea,
That rolls as far, and rolls as free,
With drifts of flowers, so many there be,
Where the cattle roam and rest."

MOIRA O'NEILL,
in "Songs of The Glens of Antrim."

If Mrs. Skrine—Moira O'Neill—the gifted writer for Blackwood's Magazine, would return from her Irish home to the ranch in the foot-hills, in Southern Alberta, which she left some ten years ago, she would find the beauty of the range—its drift of flowers—rapidly disappearing, the cattle practically no more, and in nearly every direction would be visible the smoke from the roaming, restless steam plow turning under our sea of green.

Canada, with her marvellous virgin wealth, is now attracting world-wide attention and her plaudits are quite frequently sung by those passing through the land. If terri-

tory alone can make a people great, then Canada indeed will yet be a name to conjure with. Stern nature in a less productive country, we know, will develop man to his highest state of efficiency. In this over-generous land, our danger lies in the possession of so much virgin wealth and the ease with which nature yields her annual toll.

Canada can never be a lazy man's country as her rigorous winter forces all to activity. If she is to be great, there are great and grave crises before her, and her ability to overcome them will depend upon the people who make up her population. Puritanical ideas unfortunately are not as fashionable to-day as in the period when the great nation to the south of us was in its birth-throes.

We need have little concern about the peopling of Canada. We can easily get quantity and just as easily secure quality with it, if we are not in too great a hurry.

A few years in the life of a country is as nothing compared with the quality of its people. My desire is to awaken a deep interest in the subject of immigration to this country, to get our people to recognize the great importance of that branch of

our public service, so that it may be enlarged and receive such support as will enable it to cope with the grave problem that certainly confronts it. That is my apology for offering this little work to the public.

C. A. MAGRATH.

October 1, 1909.

SOME COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS

What is a Canadian citizen? Twenty years ago the question could have been answered quite easily. He was then either a descendant of the French or Anglo-Saxon races, a magnificent combination of which any country might be proud, and not alone for the reason so frequently advanced, the grace of the French and the sturdiness of the English. I fear some incidents in history are overlooked by those holding such views. It is only necessary to go to the archives of this country and learn what the early intrepid French explorers accomplished in penetrating into the innermost recesses of this vast continent, which required more than elegance of manners. There was also an incident in the early part of the last century when the map of Europe was being rapidly changed. My opinion is that we might all be French to-day if it had not been for that Irishman Wellington.

Returning to the serious consideration of the subject, it is generally understood that the great colonization movements through-

out the world have had their commercial side, and in such work, within the territory now known as Canada, French soldier colonizers have left a record of which any people might be proud.

Samuel de Champlain stands out pre-eminently in the history of colonization in Canada. The tercentenary of the founding of Quebec City by him in 1608 is of too recent a date to make necessary any further reference to his efforts in settlement work. Then there were lesser lights, such as De Monts who engaged in colonization work in Nova Scotia in 1604, from which the Acadian colony sprang, and which was so harshly treated in later years.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte and other authorities have shown that the total number of immigrants who came from France to Canada during the French regime did not exceed 10,000; whereas at the time of the cession to England in 1763 the population of Canada was 60,000, whilst to-day the French Canadian race in Canada and the United States numbers over 2,500,000. This, I think, demonstrates the wisdom of selection. Colbert, the great French Minister, took care to send to Canada none but men and women of robust physique and sound

morals. The Catholic clergy have in the meanwhile tended to keep the race pure by encouraging early marriages and setting their faces like flint against divorce.

The early English-speaking immigrant to America came, as we all know, for conscience sake, for freedom to worship God in his own way. From the nature of the case he was a strong soul. As the poet says:—

> Amidst the storm they sang,
> And the stars heard and the sea;
> And the sounding aisles of the dim
> woods rang
> To the anthem of the free.

But that day is past. The immigrant now comes not from conscience but with the desire to benefit himself materially—a laudable ambition but one not quite so lofty. The long Atlantic voyage of early days with its intense hardships served, if I may say so without appearing to speak harshly, to weed out the sickly and unfit; but that method of selection exists no longer.

Great Britain's colonization efforts were largely directed to the settlement of New England. When that territory gained its independence, then occurred the movement of the United Empire Loyalists, who gave

an impetus to the growth of the existing province of Ontario.

In 1811, the Earl of Selkirk made the first efforts at colonization in Western Canada. While he was only successful in establishing a few hundred settlers along the Red River, yet the value of his work is not to be measured by numbers. The Selkirk settlement was the pioneer of Canada's great West and doubtless had much to do with bringing Prince Rupert's Land to the notice of our Government, which ultimately led to the Deed of Surrender to Canada of that territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1869. The Earl of Selkirk evidently was seized with the true spirit of developing new territory, as it is understood he set about to obtain control of the capital stock of the Hudson's Bay Company, then $500,000, in order to carry out his plan. In May of that year he obtained a grant from the Company of 116,000 square miles in the Red River country for colonization purposes, the arrangement being that this settlement would furnish the Company with the necessary help to carry out its operations.

A worthy effort is now being made to do honor two years hence to the memory of

the Earl of Selkirk on the centenary of his founding of the colony which bore his name—a colony which was the spark that in later years supported the flame of settlement which has been spreading out over our vast West.

In 1825, or thereabouts, John Galt took up the question of colonization and founded the Canada Company which undertook the settlement of a large section of Ontario. Whether the privileges granted the Canada Company were good or bad, it is conceded that Galt's views were sound, but, unfortunately, through difficulties with his London directors he was not permitted to finish his work. His was the laudable ambition to push forward the development of Upper Canada and make it the equal of "the Gennessee country and the western territory of New York," where in a period of 30 years "a wilderness has been cleared and settled with an increase in population of more than 500,000 persons."

In a volume published in 1832 on "The Canadas as they at present commend themselves to Emigrants, Colonists and Capitalists," by Andrew Picken, much interesting and valuable information is given regarding immigration to Canada from Great

Britain. In the dedication of the book to Galt, Mr. Picken says: "It is proper that a work of this kind should be inscribed to you, from the service you are known to have rendered to Canadian colonization, services which will hereafter connect your name with the history of this interesting colony."

Coming down to recent times, commencing in 1881, a son of this man, the late Sir A. T. Galt, undertook development work in Southern Alberta, in the days when our West was practically unknown and when that section of it was reached by a wagon drive across country from Winnipeg of over 700 miles. Associated with him in this work was his son, Elliott T. Galt, who in carrying it forward after his father's death, made no mean record. They were the founders of the promising city of Lethbridge, where they established collieries, as well as constructing 350 miles of railway and 150 miles of irrigation canals, which have opened up for settlement a large and important district.

Foremost amongst recent Canadian colonizers will be found the names of the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Its aggressive development policy under the direction of Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy has been a very prominent

factor in the settlementof our West. With agencies all over the civilized world advertising Canada—her resources, her scenic attractions—that Company's tourist travel alone, has in an indirect way done much to bring this country prominently into the lime light.

To-day a powerful factor in settling a new country is the "contented settler." Pamphlets issued by our Government as well as by land corporations are replete with letters from settlers indicating their satisfaction and giving "actual results" of their efforts. Seventy-five years ago, the influence of the contented settler was recognized as an aid in colonization work, as two quaint letters from settlers, written in 1830, would indicate. They have been selected from several which appear in Mr. Picken's book. For purposes of comparison one of recent date secured from our immigration office is also given.

Letter from W. Clements (day-labourer, of Corsley, Wilts), dated Port Talbot, Upper Canada, October 10, 1830.

"My dear Father:—I thank God I am got to the land of liberty and plenty. I arrived here on the 9th July. I had not a single

shilling left when I got here. But I met with good friends that took me in, and I went to work at 6s. per day and my board, on to this day. And now I am going to work on my own farm of 50 acres, which I bought at £55, and I have 5 years to pay it in. I have bought me a cow and 5 pigs. And I have sowed 4½ acres of wheat and I have 2 more to sow. I am going to build me a house this fall, if I live. And if I had staid at Corsley I never should have had nothing. I like the country very much. I am at liberty to shoot turkeys, quail, pigeon, and all kinds of game which I have in my backwood. I have also a sugar bush that will make me a ton of sugar yearly. The timber is very fine. We sow but one bushel of wheat to an acre and the increase is about 50. One single grain will bring from 50 to 60 ears. The land in general is black peat and sandy loam. My wife and two sons are all well and happy and thankful that they have arrived over safe; and wish Father and Mother and all the family were as well provided for as we be. If the labouring men did but know the value of their strength they would never abide contended in the old country. Cows are worth from 30s. to £3 10s. Sheep, large and fat,

are worth 10s. 6d. Oxen from £5 to £6. No poor-rate, no taxes, no overseer, no beggars. The wheat that is left in the fields would keep a whole parish. Several of them that came out with us are near, Joseph Silcox within 2 miles; etc."

Letter from William Snelgrove (day-labourer, of Corsley), Dundas, U.C., Sept. 3, 1830.

"Dear Friends:—This comes with my kind love to you, hoping it will find you in good health as it leaves us at present. Thanks be to God for it. Health is a beautiful thing; and it depends upon God alone to give it. Was it in the hands of man, health would decline, as many other things have in England, as labour and victualling, which, if the good God give us our health, is as plentiful with us as the scarcity is with you. We have plenty of good beef, mutton and pork, and flour, fish, fowl and butter; and I am happy to state that by one day's work a man can supply himself with sufficient of all these necessaries for 3 days. You have a good many cold bellies to go to bed with, I know, or things is greatly altered from the state that it was when I was with you. But if you were with us, if you liked,

for three half-pence your belly would be so warm that you would not know the way to bed. With regard to work, harvest-work is one dollar a day and board, other work is three-fourths of a dollar and a pint of whiskey. Wheat is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per bushel. Butcher's meat 2d. to 3d. per pound. Cousin Henry, you may depend that all here said is true, so that you see here is all the chance in the world for the poor man to live, etc."

Letter from H. Dorey, dated Landonville, Alberta, March 17th, 1909.

"Dear Sir:—I came to Canada in the spring of 1905 from Dorchester, Dorset, England, where my father is engaged in farming. I was brought up on my father's farm, but when I came to Canada I had a great deal to learn as the Canadian way of farming is quite different from the English way, therefore it is best for everyone to work on a farm for one or two years to learn the method of farming here. The wages in this country are considerably better than in England, in Dorset the farm labourer's wages are from 12 to 15 shillings per week. Now the Canadian farmer in Manitoba does not usually pay more than $15.00 to $20.00 a

month for men just out from the old country, he will hire you for a month on trial and if you satisfy him he will hire you for the summer, say six or seven months, for $20.00 a month which is £1 a week to commence with. Now the first thing I got was $15.00 a month and the second summer $25.00 a month, this was in Manitoba in the Beautiful Plains district south of the Riding Mountains, which is a first class grain country with the best of soil. The second year I came to Alberta to take up a homestead and after taking up my homestead I hired out for the winter for $30.00 a month in the Edmonton district. The following spring I came back to Vermillion to go to the homestead in company with my younger brother who came out with me. I selected my homestead north of Vermillion it being the best land I could find nearest to that of Manitoba, the grass here is on an average height of 18 inches to 2 feet, and plenty of water and wood, the country is bushy and good land. We have plenty of logs within five miles of me to build my house and barns with, which is a great saving, instead of having to buy lumber. We have our homesteads three years in November and we have a team of oxen and 7 head of stock also pigs,

etc., and we get plenty of milk and butter and a surplus to sell. We have about 14 acres each broken up and hope to break 10 more this summer, so we will soon have quite a little crop to start with. We have also wagon, sleighs, plows, harrows, disk mower and rake, etc., which are all the implements we require. Of course when we are working together it is much better as one can be hired out in the summer getting $30.00 or $35.00 a month while the other looks after the farm, etc., when we came here there were only two houses in a two mile circle and now there are twelve and we built a new school-house last summer which is two miles from me and we also have a post office with a weekly delivery only two miles from us. There are quite a lot of bachelors in this district and not many girls, but we meet on Sundays and have a good chat on the past, future and present and in general have a good time, and the man who is not afraid of a little work is bound to do well, if he knows how to save his money."

CONDITIONS IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA IN 1830

RICHARDS' REPORT

A lengthy and valuable report was presented to the Imperial Parliament in March, 1832, by John Richards, who was appointed in 1830 "a Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the North American Provinces."

The report is in respect to "the waste lands in Canada and emigration," and deals with settlement conditions in both provinces as well as their material welfare. It indicates that the Bay of Quinte settlement, the oldest in Canada, was begun at the close of the Revolutionary War. Belleville was then "a neat little village of recent date," while Gananoque had the "best flour mills in the Province." Brockville contained several handsome stone houses with a population of about 1,500 souls. The number of vessels engaged on Lakes Erie and Ontario are reported to have consisted of

about "one hundred sails of American small vessels, seven steamboats and eight sails of English small vessels." These were on Lake Erie, while upon Lake Ontario there were "about 100 sails of English small vessels, 7 steamboats, 30 or 40 American small vessels, and 2 American steamboats."

Referring to our canals, the report states, that the Welland was then in operation "for vessels drawing seven and a half feet water with a minimum width of 56 feet. There were 36 locks which are 22 ft. wide and 100 ft. long." The primary object of the Rideau Canal "was as a war communication, but in a secondary point of view, as a peace one, its advantages will be found not only in floating produce and merchandise between the two Provinces, free of connection or interruption on the American Boundary, but as it opens a line of settlement to the north of it, by which a number of townships lately opened may fill up, and the population pushed along the centre of the Province; and from its mouth another branch up the Ottawa, in a north-westerly direction will shoot out, and ultimately extend itself to Lake Huron." The construction of this latter project, known as the Georgian Bay Canal is now being prominent-

ly forced into the foreground. Mr. Richards' reference to By Town, now the City of Ottawa, is interesting. "At By Town, upon the Ottawa, the settlement is rapidly increasing, the steamboat from Montreal goes twice a week, townships north of this country are in request, lumberers go 150 miles above By Town; it has fewer rapids than the St. Lawrence and might be made navigable some hundred miles from it. This will be the shortest route to Lake Huron, and 300 or 400 miles less to Penetanguishene than by Detroit, and all through our own territory."

It appears that an Emigrant Hospital was then in operation at Quebec, supported by Provincial grants, into which 91 patients were received during the month Mr. Richards was in that city. As the report conveys a picture of the conditions at that time the following extracts may be of interest. Some further extracts appear in the appendix:—

"The first remark which presents itself is upon the inconvenient shape of the provinces; a long narrow belt of settlement, upon the northern boundary of a powerful neighbour, capable of being pierced through or overrun at will. But as that neighbour

has immense forests of his own to subdue and settle; as his migrating population prefer a milder climate, and the annexation of the British provinces to him would make but a small addition to his exports, and produce nothing which he does not produce; it is fair to presume he would not be misled by ambitious feelings of doubtful advantage. The first and leading object to us should be, at all events, to give them compactness and solidity; to condense the population and give it breadth, at the same time to connect the different provinces together, by any and every means of commercial intercourse and internal communication.

"Their increase of population has been, and continues to be, so astonishingly rapid, that it is well to note it particularly. By minutes of Evidence before a Committee of the House of Assembly, Quebec, 1824, it appears that the whole population of Lower Canada, in 1784, was .. 65,338

Nova Scotia, by Haliburton, then was	32,000
New Brunswick and Newfoundland, say ..	12,000
Total	109,338

Upper Canada then was nothing, making a total of, say ..	110,000
The present population may be taken at—	
For Upper Canada ..	200,000
For Lower Canada ..	544,000
For New Brunswick ..	80,000
For Nova Scotia	130,000
For Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, say	100,000
Total	1,054,000

In the year 1830 there can scarcely be less than 50,000 emigrants gone to the Provinces and the United States; and from appearances at home and the general satisfaction of those who have departed, it is morally certain to be capable of great increase. In the two years of 1827 and 1828 about 29,000 emigrants arrived in Canada, and scarcely any settled there. In 1830 about 25,000 arrived, and nearly 10,000 are supposed to have settled. The course now found to be in progress is, that those who settle write to encourage others to come out, and fre-

quently remit funds to aid them. Such has doubtless for many years been the practice of those settling in the United States; and if the current could be turned into the Provinces, it would be attended with results of great national advantage."

* * * * * *

"About thirty years ago the whole export of Lower Canada consisted in peltry, and was taken off in three ships annually; that of Nova Scotia was confined to vessels carrying fish and grindstones; and of New Brunswick, to gypsum and lumber. In fact, but a very few years ago, they were so insignificant as scarcely to attract attention.

"But in the last year, 1829, at the four ports of Quebec, St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Halifax, there were cleared outwards 5,140 vessels, with 644,959 tons, and 31,048 seamen. This is by the Customhouse Returns, and if we add the actual clearances of the other Nova Scotia ports, for the year 1828, (supposing that those of 1829 might be as much), it will exhibit an aggregate of 797,502 tons, and that without including Miramichi, Liverpool, Bathurst, Newfoundland, etc.

"There were built in Lower Canada, in 1829, 5,465 tons of vessels; in Nova Scotia, in 1828, 99 vessels, containing 7,138 tons; and in New Brunswick a larger amount than either of the two; and as this statement does not comprise the ports of Newfoundland, it may not be too much to suppose that an entire aggregate of 850,000 tons, with 44,000 seamen, were cleared from all the ports of the British North American provinces in the year 1829.

"I am aware that most of these vessels must have performed two voyages, and therefore that it may not be safe to estimate above half to the tonnage and seamen cleared, which would give a total employed by the colonial trade of 425,000 tons, and 22,000 seamen, and about nine-tenths in British vessels.

"Compare this to the American tonnage, by Waterston's Tables, and it will be seen that the whole amount of tonnage belonging to the state of Massachusetts (their greatest shipowner), for foreign trade, coasting and fisheries, in 1826, was only 385,785 tons; and that of the State of New York, for the same year, 330,709; and that I have not taken into view the fishing business and boats of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where

every male between 18 and 50 is a fisherman.

"The cause of this rapid expansion is to be attributed entirely to the Canadian timber trade, and the monopoly of the West India trade.

* * * * * *

"If the colonies have been a charge to the mother-country, it has not been on account of the promotion of settlements.

"I have stated the probable quantity of open land available for settlement in all the provinces at about twenty-three millions of acres. Say in Upper Canada, five and a half millions; Lower Canada, five and a half millions; New Brunswick, eleven millions; and Nova Scotia, one million; and this without estimating the unexplored districts.

"Such various opinions exist upon this head, that whether it can be approached within ten or twelve millions is still a doubt. A gentleman of the first respectability, who has for many years been zealous upon this subject, and given close attention to it, is of opinion that in the Saguenay country alone there are above six millions of acres of cultivable land.

"If a project of colonization could be formed to carry along with it the approbation of the colonists, and the support of the provincial legislatures, a result more satisfactory than has yet been known, would undoubtedly be produced. Small expenditures from Government would give great practical aid to new settlers. The name of a government operation is in itself a host.

* * * * * *

"The late orders from home, or New System, as it is called in the colonies, contemplates a sale of land by retail, for the collection of a revenue, without sufficient discrimination (as it appears to me), of the state and situation of the lots offered for sale, etc.; for in Upper Canada the lands will be more valuable than in the lower province; and Crown reserves, brought into notice by the settlement of adjoining lands, are everywhere much more so than lands *in natura*.

"The correct principles to act upon in colonization, are to give encouragement to the settler in proportion to the difficulties and privations he must encounter, and to relax gradually from it according to the

advance of population, and the improvement of the colony—to induce people of capital to unite in works of general utility, and to avoid a recurrence of absentee proprietorships.

* * * * * *

"It may be well first to consider the expense actually incurred in locating individuals upon the late experimental settlements. The emigration of 1823, after deducting cost of passage, gave £15 8s. 9d. per head. That of 1825 gave £13 11s. 8d.; and a more recent experiment in the town of Ops, in Upper Canada, gave £3 2s. 6d.; but it would be unsafe to assume either of these as data for further proceedings; for in the first two cases many abandoned their lots and increasd the average cost, although their places have been supplied since; and the situation of Ops was too near to other settlements to call it a beginning in the wilderness; on this account the sum of £400 was limited to it; but I understood from a gentleman who had access to the disbursement accounts, that £1000 would probably be sufficient to set a new settlement fairly off with, but without the expense of mills.

"Among the Reports of Committees of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, in 1829, I find an interesting communication upon the settlement of new lands, with an estimate of the cost of locating 150 poor families, stated at £900, or £6 each, with the idea not only that it is to be repaid in six years, but of the probability of as much more being gained by the advance, exclusive of the value of the lands settled; and this effect is proposed to be produced by supplying the settler with labour upon the spot, in the shape of a public farm, from which he is to receive payments in provisions, and no other public work to be effected.

"The greatest desiderata in new settlements are mills and roads; mills should be supplied by private enterprise, but roads come under the regulation of the law, hence the inability of young settlements to accomplish them till they rise into opulence, and the consequent retardation of their advance.

"The House of Assembly, in Lower Canada, has voted £58,000 for internal communications, and about £16,000 for roads, in 1829, a great proportion of which is for the new settlements with scanty populations and lying at distances; the opening of roads would therefore be a work of public utility,

and stamp a permanent value upon every lot in the settlement.

"In suggesting the above ideas, I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to incorporate the leading objects of all the different parties who have thought seriously upon the subject, advancing assistance to the emigrant, according to the Emigration Report, offering labour on a public farm, according to the Canadian Report, with my own addition of the labour on roads. I would beg, however, to be particularly understood that the public farm is only recommended where settlements are in a manner to be *forced*, and that the land, so improved, might afterwards be resold at advance.

VIEWS OF THE LATE HON. THOMAS WHITE ON IMMIGRATION, 1872

In March, 1872, a very able paper on Immigration appeared in the Canadian Monthly and National Review from the pen of Thomas White, Jr., who afterwards became Minister of the Interior, in one of Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinets, and who, unfortunately for the people of Canada, was removed by death shortly after his accession to that office in 1887. Mr. White was a strong, clean and vigorous administrator. In the article in question, he outlined a policy for securing immigrants from the United Kingdom, which is substantially the policy in vogue to-day, notwithstanding the assertions so frequently made that it originated with the present Administration.

Sufficient extracts follow to show Mr. White's thorough grasp of the subject. It will be observed that he even suggested the bonusing of booking agents which so many in this country now think should be discontinued:—

"The coalition of 1864 gave to Canada its first substantial political rest since the union of 1841; and the three years between the formation of the coalition and the passage of the Act of Union, prepared the public for the important work which was to follow. Since that time scarcely five years have passed away, and already the most marked progress has been achieved. The great North-West Territory, with its magnificent stretches of prairie land, and British Columbia, with its varied resources of mineral and agricultural wealth, have been incorporated with the Dominion.

"With so much activity in every department of business and of public enterprise, and with immense districts awaiting the advent of the hardy settler, it is not surprising that the subject of immigration occupies to-day the foremost rank in the popular estimate of the necessities of the future, and that schemes for the promotion of immigration fill the columns of our daily press. The rapid development of the United States is due chiefly to their successful efforts in the encouragement of immigration; and so universally is this fact recognized that statists have reduced almost to a mathematical problem the value of each immigrant who

settles in the country. One of the New York Emigration Commissioners, whose conclusions have been generally accepted as just, has estimated that, without immigration, the population of the neighboring republic to-day would be under ten millions. The same authority estimates that the cash capital in the possession of immigrants, on their arrival in the United States, averages a hundred dollars per head; and he assumes that the economic value of each immigrant is $1,125, making, at the present rates of immigration, an addition to the wealth of the country equal to at least a million dollars a day. In Canada, unfortunately, this great interest has in the past been too much neglected. At occasional intervals, beginning with the immigration under the auspices of Peter Robinson, in 1830, there have been efforts to direct the stream of immigration to these colonies, but no continuous or sustained effort has ever been made. As a consequence, Canada, as a field for immigration, has been but little known in Great Britain, and still less known on the continent of Europe.

"From 1815 down to 1840, the emigration to the North American Colonies was

greater than to all other countries combined, and some eighty-two thousand more than to the United States. Indeed, down to 1847, the year of the great Irish emigration, when the terrible ship fever added its terrors to the other miseries of the unfortunate fugitives from a cruel starvation, the relative numbers who had emigrated to Canada and the United States were nearly equal, being 746,163 to the former, and 780,048 to the latter. From that time, however, the most marked change commenced and from 1847 to 1870 inclusive the numbers were 645,608 to Canada, and 3,692,624 to the United States. During the last period the Australian Colonies became large competitors for the emigration from the United Kingdom. The first emigration to Australia was in 1825, and in 1870 the aggregate number who had left Great Britain for those colonies was 988,423, of whom 764,081 have emigrated since 1847, so that of the three great fields for emigration, during the last twenty-five years, British America has, in the aggregate, absorbed the smallest number.

"These figures are important, because they indicate how much has been lost to Canada by the neglect of this important inter-

est in the past, and how much may be gained by a vigorous policy in relation to it in the future. We propose to point out briefly some of the conditions of success in such a policy.

"The chief reservoir from which emigrants may be drawn to Canada, and the place therefore where the most active exertions should be put forth in the interest of immigration, is the United Kingdom. The supply of emigrants to be found there is literally inexhaustible. During the last ten years the number who have left for new fields of enterprise, was 1,571,729. But the increase of population during the same period was 2,525,637.

"The assistance rendered by the friends of the emigrants to enable them to leave home was very large, and deserves to be taken into account in discussing this feature of the emigration movement. In 1870, the sum sent home by previous emigrants amounted to £727,408 sterling from North America and £12,804 sterling from Australia and New Zealand. Of the amount sent from North America, no less than £332,638 sterling, according to the Imperial Emigration Commissioner's report, was in the shape of prepaid passages to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.

"The Commissioners, on this subject, make this somewhat startling statement:—'Imperfect as our returns are, they show that in twenty-three years, from 1848 to 1870, inclusive, there has been sent home from North America, through banks and commercial houses, upwards of £16,334,000 sterling.' This large contribution to the assistance of emigrants has been made chiefly from the Irish people in America. It is a striking testimony to their warm-hearted generosity, to the strong social ties which, in spite of distance and change of circumstances, bind them to their friends at home, to the enormous benefits which emigration has conferred upon them, and to the advantages which they have conferred upon the country of their adoption.

"The question then of emigration, the question which should challenge the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Departments charged with the promotion of it, may safely be resolved into these two propositions, how best to induce the emigrating classes of the old world to make Canada their home, and how best to make Canada a home worthy of their acceptance. We have as the conditions of the first proposition the United Kingdom and many parts

of the Continent of Europe teeming with an ever increasing surplus of population, who, in spite of the fluctuations of trade, have at all times, and under all circumstances, a hard battle to fight with the world for bare subsistence. We have an annual emigration from those countries of between three and four hundred thousand people.

"The first great duty, therefore, in the promotion of a successful emigration policy, must be a thorough and complete system for the disribution of information concernng the country. Fairly stated the claims of Canada, especially upon the emigrant from the United Kingdom, would leave him nothing to envy in the settler in the neighbouring republic. We have institutions as free, self-government as perfect, as the people of the United States.

"To afford to the emigrant the fullest information as to those advantages which Canada presents to him should be the first duty of the Government in any well considered policy for the promotion of emigration. There are two ways in which this information may be presented; first, by printed matter in the form of pamphlets and handbooks, and secondly, by means of

lectures in the leading centres from which emigrants may be drawn.

"The different shipping agents of the United Kingdom are always willing to lend their aid in the distribution of such matter, and they should be kept well supplied with it. Promoting emigration is their business, and they are only too glad to be furnished with the means of exciting an interest in the subject in the districts from which they draw their customers.

"To such a quasi official recognition might with propriety be given, which, by increasing public confidence in them, would promote their interest and increase their ability to encourage emigration. In such an arrangement the question of remuneration is one which cannot be ignored. Canada has suffered much from what is known as the percentage system, that is the payment by the companies to these passenger brokers of a percentage on the tickets they sell.

"It is hopeless to expect either the steamship or railway companies to forego this system; but the evil may be counteracted by the Canadian Government compensating the agents, whom they may specially select, for the loss in the matter of percentages, which will accrue to them by passen-

gers taking tickets to Quebec or some point in Canada instead of to the Western States. A bonus which would represent the average difference in the percentage upon each ticket sold, would neutralize the temptations of the present system, and would convert these agents into active workers for emigration to the Dominion.

"The countries from which emigrants are to be drawn being thus supplied with active agencies and with abundance of information, the next important work is thorough organization in the Domion for the reception and placing of the emigrants on their arrival. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this feature of a complete immigration policy, and unfortunately it is almost impossible to over-state the neglect of it which has characterized the Department of Immigration in this country in the past. The value of first impressions has passed into a proverb, but with no people are first impressions more influential than with the average emigrant on his arrival in a new country. At the very best his case is one which should excite the largest sympathy. Anyone who has stood upon the Victoria Docks at London, or on the quay at Liverpool or any of the other great

shipping ports, and witnessed the embarkation of a party of emigrants, will recognize how true this is. The painful leave-taking with friends, prolonged until the last moment; the earnest "God bless you," which forces its way out with an almost intensity of agony; the steady gaze upon the receding shore until the last faint outline of land passes from view, and HOME, with its memories and associations, has sunk into the unfathomable deep; then the ten days or a fortnight of the discomforts of the ocean voyage; and then the landing on a strange land, with nothing but strange faces to look upon; surely that is a condition to excite a spirit of kindness and sympathy. It is a first consideration to make this landing as pleasant as possible, and to send the emigrant to his destination in the interior with the consciousness that he has cast his lot among friends. The accommodation at Point Levis in the past has been a disgrace to Canada, a practical advertisement to the world that emigrants are unwelcome visitors here. A change there has already been made so far as buildings are concerned, but the great receiving depot requires still further reform. It should be modelled on the plan of Castle Garden at New York,

which, with some defects which have brought discredit upon it and which are at this moment engaging the attention of the American Commissioners, has done its work, on the whole, well. Point Levis, furnished with ample buildings and with a complete and efficient staff of officers, should be made the great distributing point for the emigration to the western portions of the Dominion, as Halifax should be for the Maritime Provinces, and Hamilton for that portion of the emigration to Canada which comes by New York and enters the Dominion by the suspension bridge. Convenient emigration depots after the model of that recently built at Toronto, should be established at St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Fort William, and Fort Garry (Winnipeg). In connection with these, a regular system of labour registration should be adopted. And here comes in appropriately the work of the Provincial Governments. To organize a system of labour registration, and to provide for the conveyance of emigrants to those districts where employment awaits them, are duties which, efficiently performed, will tax all the energies of the Immigration Departments of the Provinces. Thus apportioned, there need

be no conflict in the concurrent jurisdiction which the British American Act bestows upon the Governments of Canada and of the different Provinces, in the matter of emigration. And the duties of each faithfully performed, there need be no fear of the success of this country in attracting, or its ability to absorb, a very large portion of the emigration which annually leaves the shores of the old world."

TRANSPORTATION---PAST AND PRESENT.

The delays and difficulties to which settlers were subjected during the earlier period of settlement in older Canada are in these days of rapid transit almost inconceivable. To take a solitary instance, during the war between the rival fur companies in the West it became necessary for one of them to communicate with Lord Selkirk, then at Montreal; so a French Canadian hunter, J. B. Lajimodière by name, was despatched from Fort Garry on November 1st, 1815, to make the journey on foot and alone through 1,500 miles of wilderness at that inclement season. He reached Montreal towards the end of January, delivered his message and returned to the Red River in the following autumn.

In February, 1832, the colonial office in London issued a pamphlet containing information for those desiring to emigrate from Great Britain to the British possessions in North America. It points out the slight

assistance which the British Government was then offering emigrants, and deals with the question of passage to this country. It is of such interest as to warrant the following quotations therefrom.

"Passages to Quebec or New Brunswick may either be engaged inclusive of provisions; or exclusive of provisions, in which case the ship-owner finds nothing but water, fuel, and bed-places, without bedding.

* * * * * *

"The price of passage from London, or from places on the east coast of Great Britain, has generally been 6 pounds with provisions, or 3 pounds without. From Liverpool, Greenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, as the chances of delay are fewer, the charge is somewhat lower.

* * * * * *

"It is possible that, in March and April, passages may be obtained from Dublin for 35s., or even 30s.; but the prices always grow higher as the season advances. In ships sailing from Scotland or Ireland, it has mostly been the custom for passengers to find their own provisions; but this practice

has not been so general in London; and some ship-owners, sensible of the dangerous mistakes which may be made in this matter through ignorance, are very averse to receive passengers who will not agree to be victualled by the ship. Those who do resolve to supply their own provisions, should at least be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock; fifty days is the shortest period for which it is safe to provide, and from London the passage is sometimes prolonged to seventy-five days.

"The best months for leaving England are certainly March and April; the later emigrants do not find employment so abundant, and have less time in the colony before the commencement of winter.

* * * * * *

"Various frauds are attempted upon emigrants, which can only be effectually defeated by the good sense of the parties against whom they are contrived. Sometimes agents take payment from the emigrant for his passage, and then recommend him to some tavern, where he is detained from day to day, under false pretences for delay, until, before the departure of the ship, the

whole of his money is extracted from him. This course cannot happen with agents connected with respectable houses; but the best security is to name in the bargain for passage a particular day, after which, whether or not the ship sails, the passenger is to be received on board and victualled by the owners. In this manner the emigrant cannot be intentionally brought to the place of embarkation too soon, and be compelled to spend his money at public-houses, by false accounts of the time for sailing; for from the very day of his arrival at the port, being the day previously agreed upon, the ship becomes his home.

* * * * * *

"Besides the sea voyage from England, persons proceeding to Canada should be provided with the means of paying for the journey which they may have to make after their arrival at Quebec. The cost of this journey must, of course, depend upon the situation of the place where the individual may find employment, or where he may have previously formed a wish to settle; but to all it will probably be useful to possess the following report of the prices of conveyance, during the last season, on

the route from Quebec to York (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada. From Quebec to Montreal (180 miles), by steam-boat, the charge for an adult was 6s. 6d.; from Montreal to Prescot (120 miles), by boats or barges, 7s.; from Prescot to York (250 miles), by steam-boat, 7s. The journey, performed in this manner, usually occupies ten or twelve days; adding, therefore, 11s. for provisions, the total cost from Quebec to York—a distance of 550 miles—may be stated, according to the charges of last year, at 1 pound, 11 shillings, 6 pence. Persons who are possessed of sufficient means prefer to travel by land that part of the route where the river St. Lawrence is not navigable by steam-boats, and the journey is then usually performed in six days, at a cost of 6 pounds. It must be observed that the prices of conveyance are necessarily fluctuating, and that the foregoing account is only presented as sufficiently accurate for purposes of information in this country; leaving it to the government agent at Quebec to supply emigrants with more exact particulars, according to the circumstances of the time at which they may arrive."

Transportation facilities in this country have made enormous strides during the

last thirty years. In the later seventies it took ten days to reach Winnipeg from Eastern Canada, the route being viâ St. Paul, Minn., thence down the Red River by stern wheel steamers which were quite common on that stream in those days.

As for getting out into our North-West Territories (Saskatchewan and Alberta), it was a journey with horses and carts of from three to six weeks from Winnipeg, though there was an alternative route up the Missouri River to the head of navigation at Fort Benton in Montana, thence a long and tedious overland trip northwards.

In 1878, I was with a party of surveyors travelling westward from Winnipeg to the Battleford district. I shall never forget the almost impassable roads from Winnipeg for about eighty miles. Even then, there were settlers moving into the country and while pioneering still has its drawbacks, the country is now pierced with railways, and towns are to be found at convenient distances. In those days, however, it was but a vast wilderness. I do not suppose it would have then been possible to find a half dozen white women in that territory of 1,000 miles east and west by 300 miles in depth.

Then, our few incoming settlers were faced with almost insurmountable difficulties. I remember our party overtaking on the trail three or four waggons, representing the same number of families, and after struggling along a miserable road, we encamped one night on the Little Saskatchewan River. The trial was too much for one of the poor women, and she took her husband's gun and shot herself. Such sad occurrences, however, have been very rare in the early settlement of our West.

Some Hudson Bay Company officials adopted a novel mode of travel when making long trips across the plains of our North-West before the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Chief Factor Clarke of that company used to make forced drives by having about 25 loose horses driven behind his buckboard. Frequent changes of horses were made during the day. By that means he could easily cover 100 miles daily.

In those days it was not an unusual method to mail a letter by placing it in a forked willow stuck in the ground by the side of the trail, where the first passerby would find it and carry it on to the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, from which

point it would be forwarded with the regular semi-monthly mail. I tried this method on one occasion, and afterwards learned that my letter reached its destination in Eastern Canada a couple of months afterwards.

IMMIGRATION—ITS DANGERS

The subject deals with the life blood of the nation and is, therefore, worthy of the fullest consideration? If the defining of a Canadian citizen today is a puzzle through our three-year manufacturing process, how much greater will our difficulties be twenty years hence? Could we have a more important subject for consideration? I think not. Pour masses of people into this country for a few decades and, owing to our comparatively small population now, their average, physically, mentally and morally, will be the then measure of a Canadian.

So far as I know, history offers no parallel to what we are attempting. It is true the United States previous to the close of the Civil War, did frame its laws so as to encourage immigration, but she never attempted any hothouse methods. Furthermore, she drew until quite recent years almost entirely from northern and western Europe and woke up a generation ago to find herself a powerful nation composed of

a people from the hardiest races of Europe, and thereby fairly well equipped to absorb the less desirable elements of the human family who succeeded in reaching her shores.

We believe the two races represented by the early settlers of Canada are as intelligent as any in the world. The question then is, shall we be able to maintain our standing of citizenship? We believe there are many sections in southern and eastern Europe very many years behind in the march of civilization, occupied by people ground down by centuries of oppression, many of whom cannot understand the meaning of liberty, which to them is license, and who evidently have an intense hatred for the majesty of the law. It will take many years under the British constitution with our free institutions to translate such people into good, intelligent citizens.

Heretofore discussions on this subject have almost annually taken place in Parliament, and some important speeches delivered—notably by Mr. Monk—pointing out the infinite danger to our country unless the greatest possible care is exercised in keeping out undesirables, who not only reduce the average intelligence, but the moral and physical average as well.

The replies to such warnings both in and out of Parliament have too frequently savoured of a class of politics not good for any country; in substance: that those in authority can do no wrong; that the late Conservative Government had no immigration policy and that the influx of settlers in recent years is the result of the prosperity of Canada brought about by the present Government together with its efforts in advertising the country. I am quite prepared to give the late Minister of the Interior the fullest credit for his activity in immigration matters, but I feel there are some features we should not overlook. Two things which have operated against the settlement of Canada by Europeans are our monarchical system of government and the ignorance which has prevailed regarding our climate.

No system of government is perfect, while some governments are very bad, and such conditions have influenced emigrants from monarchical Europe to seek republican America. I venture the opinion that if France remains a republic for one hundred years and an emigration movement therefrom should then occur, it will be to a country under a monarchy. Then again,

people in a warm climate fear a cold one, and consequently those from northern Europe have preferred warm America. All things therefore being equal in the matter of opportunities as between Canada and the United States, the latter would naturally draw very much more heavily from emigrating Europe.

The records show that immigration to the United States has been in three great waves following the periods of financial stress of 1857, 1873 and 1893. An examination of the immigration chart in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, shows the low ebb in recent times as being in 1897, since when it has expanded at a vastly greater rate than at any previous period in the history of that country.

In dealing with the growth of the immigration movement to Canada, I find a prominent official of our department indulging in what appears to me as a little political bias. He states that the immigration from the United States to Canada prior to 1896 was nil and he ascribes all the credit for what has since occurred to the "policy of the department." As I understand it, the Goverment defines the policy and the department enforces it. Some people, and they are quite numerous, hold the opinion

that the Americans are well satisfied with the citizenship which the constitution of the United States offers; that no general movement would have taken place from that country to this until its available arable public lands became exhausted, which actually occurred some ten years ago. It was that condition which caused the United States Government to take up the reclamation of its arid lands, for which Congress set apart twenty-five million dollars in, I believe, 1902. We all know that that country as well as this passed through a severe financial stress in the early nineties, when people of substance—the desirable class—could not realize on their property and consequently could not emigrate. I was personally engaged in an effort to get Americans interested in our West during that period, and I know that all the efforts of this or any other Government would have been of little avail under the then existing conditions. Prosperity in an over-crowded country permits its substantial citizens to loosen their roots and draw out for other lands, and it is the prosperity in these lands which draws them thither. This Government came into power on the crest of the wave of returning prosperity, greater than

the world had ever previously experienced, and surely some credit for our rapid progress must be due to that fact.

The official to whom I have referred felt it his duty to place his views on record, so that "the first page of the history of the new Western Provinces should bear an unbiased and authentic record of the true causes that were directly instrumental in bringing about" the freedom of the west "from the vassalage" of the old North West territories.

The subject of immigration should be dealt with on a higher plane than political. It is not a question of what has been done by this or any other Government. "Regret and condemnation are merely negative ideas." The world is moving onward. Nothing is to be gained by standing and gazing backward. It is a question of building up Canada with people—strong mentally, morally and physically—a people able to appreciate to the full, and to use rather than abuse our free institutions. It is therefore a national question in the broadest sense of the word, and my desire is to make a fair exposition of the immigration situtation and of some external influences, by which it is, and will be to a much greater extent, affected.

Famine Stricken Peasants—Eastern Europe

CANADA'S AVAILABLE AREA FOR SETTLEMENT

The area of Canada exclusive of water is given as 3,603, 910 square miles. At the present time all that area is neither available nor suitable for settlement.

The area of the United States exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii is 2,970,230 square miles. Climatic conditions have not deterred settlement from spreading out over that vast area. Even the western division, consisting of the mountainous states extending back several hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean—with an area of 1,175,742 square miles—has a population of about five per square mile.

When the United States—with an average density of population today of twenty-five per square mile—had in 1880 a population of 50,000,000, its people were to be found in every portion of its area.

When Canada secures that population, it will be found principally within one-third

of its area, because, settlement like other things follows the line of least resistance and seeks the warmer areas and those most easily brought under cultivation.

The total area of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 557,839 square miles and a belt of about 200,000 square miles consists of plains and prairie lands, together with such lightly timbered areas as are within the influence of the rapid development now in progress in those provinces.

Probably no greater tribute has been paid to any country than to this section of Canada by Professor Shaw of the State Agricultural College of Minnesota. See appendix.

While the older provinces of Canada have immense areas of excellent lands heavily wooded, it cannot be claimed that they are, in their present condition, available for settlement. I have not succeeded in getting together any statistics as to the annual increase of areas brought under cultivation in those provinces, but it must be quite an inconsiderable amount as compared with what is taking place in western Canada.

It would therefore appear to be a reasonable statement to say that the settlement

in our favored western belt will continue to grow until its density of population—today five per square mile—increases to fifty per square mile, which means 10,000,00 people between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. Then, and I fear not till then, will any serious effort be made on a large scale towards the preparation of our wooded areas for settlement.

That work—the conquest of our Hinterland—will mean real effort and our right to "a strong and great people," a platitude now used occasionally by our visitors, will largely be measured by our success in bringing our northern areas under subjection.

Railway development within the 200,000 square miles belt in our western provinces is being rapidly pushed forward, but it is still far behind the needs of the country, especially in the province of Alberta. There are now about 7,000 miles of railway within that area, serving a population of 1,000,000, which is equivalent to 3.5 miles per 100 square miles of territory and 70 miles for each 10,000 people.

A comparison of these figures with those of three of the north central States is of interest as indicating the development in our west.

	Miles of Railway for each.	
	100 sq. miles	10,000 inhabitants.
In 1907, Minnesota.....	10.46	42.26
In 1907, North Dakota	5.56	109.28
In 1907, South Dakota.....	4.82	82.32

A dangerous element has been allowed to work into the railway development of this country. I refer to the guaranteeing of the bonds of railway companies. While there are fixed periods beyond which our legislatures cannot run, still they are rarely allowed to live their full limit of time. Apparently the guaranteeing of railway securities by those governing bodies concerned in legislating for our new provinces, is a fair election barometer. If railway corporations indulge in prayers they are probably for more frequent elections.

During the session of the Federal Parliament ending in July, 1908, a session that lasted over seven months, a resolution was passed authorizing the guarantee of railway securities covering 609 miles in Saskatchewan and 150 miles in Alberta, amounting to $7,917,000 and $3,150,000 respectively. The

Federal elections occurred in October of that year.

Then the elections in the Province of Saskatchewan followed shortly after the session of its legislature which ended in January, 1909. During that session authority was given to guarantee the securities of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines to the extent of about $8,000,000 covering 605 miles of proposed railway lines. The session following the elections additional securities of both railway companies were guaranteed.

And, the Legislature of the Province of Alberta shortly before concluding its labours in February, 1909, gave authority to guarantee railway securities to the extent of about $25,000,000 and it immediately afterwards appealed to the country for a further lease of power.

The Province of Manitoba likewise indulged in the guaranteeing business some years ago and stands responsible for something over $20,000,000 in connection with railway development.

In so far as the three Western provinces are concerned the following statement summarizes the situation:—

RAILWAY SECURITIES GUARANTEED IN PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA.

Province	Population, June, 1909	Total Revenue, 1908	Miles of Ry. in operation June 1909	Amount guaranteed by Provinces	Mileage secured by guarantee	Amount guaranteed by Dominion Government	Mileage secured by guarantee	Total Mileage
Manitoba	466,000	$2,891,582	3,205	$20,000,000	*.....	.....	.....	3,205
Saskatchewan	341,000	2,292,881	2,631	21,515,000	1,655	$7,817,000	609	4,895
Alberta.	273,000	2,849,650	1,321	25,000,000	1,761	3,150,000	150	3,232

* The mileage guaranteed is built and in operation.

The only resources of the three Provinces are the amounts secured by direct taxation together with the annual subsidy from the Federal Government. Unlike the older Provinces they do not possess their natural resources. A guarantee is only good in so far as the guarantor is able to continue to meet the obligation.

The securities to be endorsed by Saskatchewan and Alberta are to bear four per cent. interest which will mean that Alberta must be prepared to take care of an annual interest charge of $1,000,000. Comment is needless. Where guarantees are granted in such a wholesale manner the only possible assistance they can be to the railway corporations in finding money is as an evidence of the sentiment of the Province, as reflected in its legislature, in favor of the railway project. The question at once arises are such guarantees of any real assistance? They certainly affect the credit of a province.

Now, our young Provinces are going through the same stages of development through which some of the States to the south of us passed, and there are notable instances where in the constitution of some of those States the power to guarantee bonds was withheld.

For instance, in the State of Minnesota, section 10 of article 9 of the constitution, reads:—"The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation."

It is true that an amendment to this section was adopted on the 15th of April, 1858, making the following exception:—"That for the purpose of expediting the construction of the lines of railroads in aid of which the Congress of the United States has granted lands to the Territory of Minnesota, the governor (of the State), shall cause to be issued and delivered to each of the companies in which said grants are vested by the Legislative Assembly of Minnesota the special bonds of the State."

This amendment provided that the aggregate amount of bonds should not exceed $5,000,000, and it is to be observed that the State was secured by the land subsidies of the railway companies. The amendment, however, was repealed November 6th, 1860, and Minnesota today is in the fortunate position today of carrying no public debt.

ETHNICAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN PEOPLE

It is not my intention to make any serious attempt to consider the ethnical elements of European races, beyond a brief reference to some of the peoples of central Europe who appear in our immigration statistics and about whom considerable confusion exists. Our returns indicate that we are receiving Austrians, Bohemians, Backowinians, Croatians, Dalmetians, Galicians, Hungarians, Magyars, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Servians.

The United States immigration statistics deal with the arriving aliens, first under the heading "Races or People," and second, the "Country of last permanent residence." The statistics furnished by our Canadian service treat them only under the head of "Nationality." If nationality means the nation of which a man is a citizen, it can be misleading. For instance, in our statistics of European immigrants, it is evident "nationality" refers to the race of

people, while the same statistics treat all from the United States as "U.S.A. citizens," and, of course, we know that many of them are of European origin.

With the aid of maps 1 and 2 and the following information largely drawn from the Encyclopedia Americana, a clearer idea will be had of certain sections of Europe and some of our immigrants therefrom.

Slavs.—The general designation for a group of peoples inhabiting eastern and central Europe and forming one of the most important branches of the Indo-European family of nations. In the third or fourth century the Slavs, then occupying roughly the south-western one-third of the present Russian Empire, began to migrate southward and eastward, eventually securing by conquest large portions of Central Europe.

In process of time they were forced back by the Germans on the west, while large parts of Hungary fell to Roumanians and Magyars. Under Scandinavian rulers the Slav tribes became the nucleus of the Russian nation. The number of Slavs in Europe is estimated at about 120,000,000, of whom the great bulk, more than 85,000,000, reside within the limits of the Russian Empire.

Native of Southern Europe

Slovaks.—The name of the Slavic inhabitants of northern Hungary. They are descendants of Slavs, who in the ninth century formed the nucleus of the great Moravian Empire. When this Empire was overthrown in 907 at the battle of Pressburg by the Magyars, the Slovaks gradually fell under the yoke of the conquerors. At the present day they are scattered over Hungary, and are found in Moravia, lower Austria, Buckowina and Slavonia.

Slovenians.—The native name of the Slavic inhabitants of the provinces of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola in the Austrian Empire. By the Germans they are often called Wends or Winds. Their total number is about 1,200,000. Their language is closely allied to the Servian.

Ruthenians.—Russniaks or Red Russians are the Slavic tribes inhabiting eastern Galicia, Buckowina, and north-eastern Hungary. The number of Ruthenians in the Austrian Empire amounts to 3,000,000, of whom about 500,000 are settled in Hungary. It is stated that very few can read or write; that they occupy miserable huts and that superstition is very rife.

Magyars.—The original name of the Hungarians, which they still use in preference to any other.

Letts.—A Slavonic people inhabiting a portion of Russia. They number about a million.

Lithuanians.—Of Lettish origin, occupants of Lithuania, a grand-duchy in Russia.

Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Montenegrin Family

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY

In brief, it is stated that our aim is to encourage into Canada a good class of people and bar out undesirables. Our official reports would indicate that that encouragement practically reaches the point of forcing people into this country. There is room for difference of opinion as to the number of people that should be admitted annually. Immigration which goes beyond a certain percentage of the population of the country receiving it, becomes unhealthy and more especially so, if there is failure to maintain proper proportions between the number of immigrants of different occupations. While it may be the desire of some interests to rapidly fill the country with people, still it can be overdone and at the expense of our national life. The short cut across lots is not always the best. As to the ratio which has existed in the United States between population and immigration, the following table will be of interest.

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

Year.	Population.	No.	Immigration. Per cent. of Population
1860	31,443,321	133,143	4–10 of 1 per cent.
1870	38,558,371	387,203	1 per cent.
1880	50,155,783	457,257	9–10 of 1 per cent.
1890	63,069,756	455,302	7–10 of 1 per cent.
1900	76,303,387	448,572	6–10 of 1 per cent.
		Average ..	7–10 of 1 per cent.

31st March, 1906

Using the above average—7-10 of 1 per cent—and applying it to the present population of Canada—say 7,000,000, it will give 49,000 as the immigration we should receive to be on a par with what has been taking place in the United States. Our total immigration is four times that amount, being in the neighbourhood of 200,000 annually and about 3 per cent of our population.

In 1820 the population of the United States was 9,638,453 and it received that year 8,385 immigrants, being 1-10 of 1 per cent incease. That immigration consisted of 73% from the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. from Germany. With two or three exceptions the United States has never been called upon to assimilate annual-

Desirable Immigrants

ly as much as 1 per cent. of its population. It does not follow that it could not have absorbed a heavier percentage so long as they came from the same stock as its original settlers—but a few years ago, when it discovered the emigration movement being largely transferred from northern and western Europe to other parts of that continent, though still only called upon to assimilate not exceeding 1 per cent. of its population, it became nervous as to its ability to do so and at once adopted stringent immigration regulations to restrain the movement.

A natural migration of people is due to one of two causes—probably both—a shrinkage of the chances for making a living at home and enlarged opportunities abroad. The greater the difference in the opportunities offered, the greater the movement will be and the more varied the people—physically, mentally and morally—resulting in an increased danger to the country to which the movement is taking place.

In an examination of our immigration work I find it divided into two main branches, one—the positive—engaged in pushing and pulling people into Canada; the other—the negative—barring the way to undesirables.

POSITIVE IMMIGRATION

The department annually publishes the reports of its various agents abroad. An examination of these reports indicates that their time is largely taken up with the booking and steamship agents, urging them to renewed efforts in securing people for us and incidentally earn the £1 bonus which we pay. They also visit fairs, distribute literature on Canada, while lantern slides and lectures are features of their work. That substantially is the information conveyed in report after report. Occasionally some of the officers of the department indulge in words of commendation of the political head. One gentleman whom the minister promoted refers to the minister's visit to London in 1907 and states that "the close personal enquiry he made into the entire organization from its main principles to its details has resulted most satisfactory." It appears, that the minister gave him instructions to open some new offices in Great Britain and to transfer some existing ones from obscure upstair rooms to others in

more prominent locations on the ground floor, and the official in question adds "the result of this policy of the minister is abundantly manifested in the vast additions to the number and quality of emigrants leaving these shores for Canada."

There was still a considerable number left who went to the United States that year—some 113,567 being an increase of 11,374 over the previous year—and without the aid of anyone making a close personal enquiry to facilitate the movement to that country.

Then there was a falling off to both countries during the next year and our office in London discovered it was largely due to the minister's insistence on quality in preference to quantity.

In the last Departmental Report, 31st March, 1908, I find 24 pages devoted to the London office and its sub-agencies while only three are given to the work in the United States. The expenditure on emigration from the United States from 1897 to 31st March last, cost us something over two million dollars, while in the United Kingdom during the same period it was nearly half a million dollars less and yet we do not have a series of reports from the

various agents in the United States. The inspector of our agencies in that country puts the situation very succinctly by giving an idea of the method followed and adding that "the work of these agents is all very much the same in character."

An examination of the European reports does not show anything resembling a suggestion as to any possible improvement in methods. If the reports were to contain facts and allow the public to do the theorizing, bearing in mind that after all this is largely an economic question; if they contained recommendations as to possible improvements in the work, then they would be more on the lines of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States whose 1907 report contained 31 specific recommendations and all conveniently tabulated. The reading of some of our reports reminds me of a pointed paragraph which appeared in a Chicago paper some time ago: "If you must criticize your boss, do it inwardly." Our officials are human. Their positions are their bread and butter and they probably realize if they indulged in criticisms or suggestions their reports might be returned for re-consideration. Any way, it might be dangerous

Holland Dames—Very Desirable

under the present method of political control—no matter what political party is in power, a feature to which I will later devote some attention.

In addition to our efforts to promote emigration from the United Kingdom, I find from our reports a desire to stimulate a movement to Canada from France and Belgium. The following table shows results that should have some interest for the Canadian tax-payer.

SOME COMPARISONS OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

From	To	Period and Amount Expended.				No. of Emigrants
		From	To	No. of Years	Amount Expended	
United Kingdom.	Canada	1st Jan., 1897 .	31st March, 1909 .	12¼	$1,643,000	504,621
"	United States	30th June, 1896	30th June, 1908 ..	12	nil.	866,922
France and Belgium	Canada	1st Jan., 1897 ..	31st March, 1908 .	11¼	See note.	18,092
"	United States	30th June, 1897	30th June, 1908 ..	11	Nil.	100,280

NOTE:—The Canadian Reports give the cost of our Emigration work on the continent of Europe as $700,400. They do not show what proportion was expended in France and Belgium.

From the above table it is evident our efforts in the three countries during the period in question, cost Canada nearly two million dollars, yielding us 558,713 immigrants, while the United States received 967,202 without making a single effort—but on the contrary extracted a head tax which produced for that country a revenue of fully two million dollars.

With the exception of Great Britain we are not permitted to carry on an active propaganda in Europe. In the United Kingdom, however, we have the utmost freedom—in fact the sentiment of the people supports us in our efforts to draw emigrants from that country and notwithstanding that, together with our one pound bonus to booking agents, still our neighbors to the south of us continue to draw very heavily from that field.

In referring to the numbers who have immigrated to the United States since 1820, the late Hon. Frank P. Sergent, an eminent authority on the subject, in a recent report draws attention to the falling off in immigration for the year ending 30th June, 1908, and states: "This year therefore furnishes an emphatic illustration of the fact that immigration is after all largely a question

of demand and supply, that the figures for succeeding years constitute in their fluctuations a fairly accurate barometer of industrial progress and its variations."

The United States extracts a head tax of $4 on immigrants, excepting citizens of Canada and Mexico, and those residing therein for one year and over. Its revenue from that source during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1908, was $2,500,000, or on an average of about $3.20 per head of immigrants admitted.

While I am not yet prepared to advocate the imposition of a head tax by Canada, I certainly think that the privileges of citizenship in this country should be worth the expense of maintaining a well equipped protective immigration service, and when we consider that we are taxing our people about one million dollars annually for immigration purposes, the question in my mind is, are we not in our methods immigration-mad?

A country which annually produces over 500,000,000 bushels of grain and rapidly increasing, should be known to the intelligent people of the globe in this age of journalism, and it is the intelligent that we are inviting to Canada. The fraternal

society which would attempt to push people into its ranks would meet with much less success than the one opening its doors to none except selected classes. In other words, we can make ourselves too cheap.

Owing to the absence of complete statistics, no one, except those engaged in the administration of our immigration service, is in a position to intelligently discuss our expenditures; still there is a feature which we can all form very decided opinions upon and which does not appeal to many in this country.

THE BONUS SYSTEM

I refer to the bonus system. I realize that the influence which plants the migratory germ in a community has much to do with the country to which the people will go, but when they decide to move and appear before the booking agent in order to arrange for passage, I must say I am not particular to share citizenship with the individual who can be deflected by the suavity of the ticket agent who has probably never been in Canada, does not know it, and, if anything, has less interest in it.

If the booking agent is such an important factor in the emigration from Great Britain then how is it that he has allowed such a large movement to the United States, when by sending them to Canada he would have earned a bonus?

The statistics in the Canadian reports are only given since 1897, and as the department has stated that it only became active in Great Britain in 1901, the following table shows the average obtained prior to the date of that activity as well as since,

and while the proportion of increase is greater in emigration to Canada still an average of 100,468 per year to the United States gives the booking agent ample opportunity to earn bonuses:—

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

To	Period.			Number Emigrated	Average per year
	From	To	No. of Years		
Canada	1st Jan., 1897....	30th June, 1902 ..	5½	67,426	12,259
United States....	30th June, 1896 ..	30th June, 1902 ..	6	264,111	44,018
Canada	30th June, 1902 ..	31st March, 1909 .	6¾	437,195	64,770
United States....	30th June, 1902 ..	30th June, 1908 ..	6	602,811	100,468

THE AMERICAN INVASION

Let us now briefly consider the so called "American invasion." So far as I have had an opportunity to observe in Southern Alberta, we have been receiving some magnificent settlers from the United States, a people of independent thought, who understand the ways of this continent and its institutions. I am referring more particularly to the American whose parentage is from the hardier races of Europe and which made up the bulk of the immigration to the United States until quite recent times.

Along the international boundary extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of over three thousand miles, are scattered something over one hundred inspectors of the United States Immigration Service, exclusive of clerks and those engaged in enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Act. That certainly indicates that there must be some movement from Canada to the United States and as Canada's force along the same boundary line

is about fifty, exclusive of Custom officials, the proportion existing between the two forces would in a measure justify the statement that the United States is making at least twice the effort that Canada is in the protection of its people against undesirables.

We must, however, bear in mind that citizenship in the United States was freely given and our statistics are quite vague as to the racial sources of our American immigrants, whose blood is being injected into "the veins of our own race." Why we should keep fairly complete statistics of those who enter at our seaports and fail to do so at our border stations is to me unaccountable. The immigration problem can never be studied from a sociological standpoint until we do so.

The following table should be of considerable interest, being a comparison of immigration and emigration between Canada and the United States for the last fiscal year, for which reports are available.

Stacking Alfalfa Southern Alberta

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

From	To	Period Year Ending	No. of Immigrants	Total Cost	
				To	Amount
United States....	Canada	30th June, 1908	56,860	Canada ...	$250,000
Canada	United States..	30th June, 1908....	58,826	United States	nil.

The Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States commenting on the above stated:—"While the possibilities of the Canadian Northwest have attracted from our own country many who would profit thereby, yet an irrefutable record shows that during the past fiscal year a still greater number left Canadian territory to take up their abode in the neighboring republic to the south."

Unfortunately for Canada, the statement is not altogether correct because of the 58,826 who sought entry into the United States, the records show that 2,890 were undesirables and not permitted to enter that country and by their presence reduce the standard of national life there.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA

He has been the subject of some acrimonious discussions. We sometimes see a paragraph in the press from "An Englishman," wherein appears the phrase, "No Englishmen need apply." I have no desire to dwell at length upon his virtues, nor to expose some of his weaknesses. We are all prone to the latter and frequently not overloaded with the former.

It is, I suppose, natural that some weaker minds in a great country become overimpressed with its greatness and that breeds bumptiousness. But the Englishman plays the game fairly and therein he has occasion to be satisfied with himself.

While I have lived in the West a great many years, I have yet to come in contact with the man to whom "No Englishmen" need apply. The opportunities in Canada are largely on the farm. Farming needs as much intelligence as any other calling, in fact, more than most, and the farmers' activities are crowded into a few months in each year. A special correspondent of the

London "Times" spent some time last year in Canada and reached the conclusion that the Englishman who fails completely is almost always a Londoner. I am not prepared to say that is a correct statement. In any event the reason for their failure is not far to seek. Men who have rarely seen a green field should not be expected on arrival in agricultural communities in a new country to be either self-reliant or resourceful.

England has an immense urban population who naturally are densely ignorant of farming methods. The Western farmer—the pioneer—has neither the time nor the means to teach his help the rudiments of farming. He can only afford to secure help when he absolutely requires it and then he needs "in the worst kind of way" the best kind of help. Therein I think is where the trouble lies.

The tendency of the immigrant who has never been outside of his native city is to drift about our Canadian cities, where there is little room for him. Farm help in western Canada is becoming a very serious question and it looks as if we may have to draw from dense centres of population for some of that help. The two main difficul-

ties with the "city man" are his utter lack of knowledge of farming, frequently not knowing the names of the ordinary tools about a farm, and the absence in Canada of some directing head to manage him for say two years until he becomes acquainted with our methods and has an at-home feeling in this land. The Immigration Department is willing and anxious to help immigrants, but they pass out of the hands of the officers and drift about the country, frequently landing in a railway construction camp.

If something could be done to improve that feature of immigration it would give desirable city labor a reasonably fair chance on western farms. City labor is a drug on the market. Convert it into farm labor and some relief may be afforded congested areas in Great Britain.

Assuming that large numbers of men who have had absolutely no farming experience, are both willing and anxious to earn a living, it should be feasible to work out some plan whereby a few weeks' training in the care of stock, as well as the imparting of some knowledge of the use of agricultural tools, could be given to those whose physical and moral condition would permit them to enter Canada.

The training school to be in Great Britain so that the culling out process would take place there and only those permitted to emigrate to Canada who exhibited sufficient intelligence in the farming subjects dealt with, as would make them of use on our western farms.

Then have them go direct to a central station in our West, under competent management, from which point they would be distributed to farms in our three wheat-growing provinces, very much in the same way as mechanics working for a large firm in the city are sent out to various sections to do repair and other work.

This would require an expenditure of money and may be regarded as visionary and impracticable, but it has the virtue of trying to hand over to the busy farmer something approaching skilled labor, and apart from the desire to relieve crowded centres of population, it appears to me some consideration is due the farmer.

The grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is expected, this year, to yield 300,000,000 bushels and it is understood that 25,000 men will be required for the harvest fields.

From information secured from a prominent railway official in Winnipeg the floating farm labor brought from Eastern Canada for harvest purposes was in

1906..... 22,000
1907..... 10,000
1908..... 25,000

While very heavy crops were had in some localities in 1907 yet, on the whole, they were light, and a much smaller number of laborers were required.

From the same source I learned that about 35% of this labor remained in the West and was absorbed into its population, some, of course, going further west into British Columbia. The balance, 65%, returned, after the crops were harvested, to their homes in the Eastern provinces.

When we consider that fully 200,000 square miles, or say 128,000,000 acres in the North Western provinces lend themselves to rapid settlement and development —Dr. Saunders, Director of our Experimental Farms, places our wheat areas in these provinces at 171,000,000 acres— and that our crop area in 1909, 12,160,000 acres, which has increased from 3,597,691 acres in 1900, is going to give us say,

110,000,000 bushels of wheat and 190,000,000 of other grains, we must realize the opportunities for the agriculturist and the necessity of an ever growing demand for farm labor—more or less skilled.

The advice given by Andrew Picken in 1832, in his valuable work dealing with colonization in Canada, is still sound. In referring to certain English classes that might be disposed to emigrate, he states:—"To all these classes, however, and particularly to a restless scheming sort of men who have dabbled in many of the artificial employments of the old country, it is important to observe, that while in England there is an endless variety of profession and occupation, in Canada there is, properly speaking, only one; or at least that, excepting for a few of the simplest artisan employments, farming, and farming only, should be looked to as the staple profession of all who mean to emigrate." And elsewhere in the same volume is found:—" It is a great error, and to be lamented, that most gentlemen from the old country, as the United Kingdom is called, bring too much of their native prejudices with them here; by which means they often expend much money uselessly, and frequently get into diffiuclties; and I

have known some wholly fail from such imprudence. It is from such that unfavourable accounts of this country originate. I think it should be a rule for persons coming to a new country always first to follow the customs of that country as closely as possible, reserving their improvements till they get firmly established and see good reason to apply them."

NEGATIVE IMMIGRATION

Turning to the other branch of the immigration service—the sieve through which all aliens pass into this country, the last two annual reports of the department contain some interesting statistics regarding the character of the work this branch is performing at our seaports, in debarring undesirables as well as in deporting any that may be found in the country within two years after arrival. While the reports indicate a medical examination, there is no evidence as to any severe civil examination, which after all is just as important when we realize that many of the worst criminals are physically all that could be desired. The chief medical officer writes:—"Remembering that the immigrants are examined in groups often of 1,000 and over, and that as many as 7,000 have arrived in a single day, it will be understood that no attempt is made to make a clinical examination of persons who are not obviously in poor health."

As to the character of work a similar service is performing for the United States, the following statistics compiled for the three fiscal years ending 30th June, 1908, from the report of the Commissioner General at Washington, will be of interest.

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

Year	No. admitted			No. Debarred and Returned						Admitted through Canada			Illiteracy	
						Debarred		Returned			Debarred			
Fiscal year ending 30th June	Age under 14 years	Age over 14 years	Total	Per cent. males	Per cent. females	No.	p.c. of total admitted	within 1 year	within 3 years	No.	No.	P.c. of No. admitted through Canada	No. over 14 years of age unable to read or write	p.c. of total No. over 14 age years of admitted
1906	136,273	964,462	1,100,735	70%	30%	12,432	1 1–10%	61	615	43,997	2,499	5 6–10%	265,068	27%
1907	138,344	1,147,005	1,285,349	72%	28%	13,064	1%	70	925	48,967	2,773	5 7–10%	337,573	29%
1908	112,148	670,722	782,870	65%	35%	10,902	1 4–10%	114	1,955	59,212	3,290	5 5–10%	172,293	25%

Undesirables

Russian Gipsies—Central Europe

It will be observed that of those admitted to the United States through Canada, the debarred ran from 5.5 per cent. to 5.7 per cent. of the total yearly number through that channel, while of the entire immigration into that country the percentage of debarred was from 1 per cent. to 1.4 per cent., indicating that either a poorer class endeavor to get in through the portals of Canada or that the United States enforced less stringent regulations at its ports than on the Canadian border, an assumption that is hardly reasonable.

Our statistics do not contain sufficient information to permit of a similar statement being prepared as to immigration to Canada. The following table however shows the rejected by both countries for the fiscal year ending in 1908.

TABLE SHOWING DEBARRED BY UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF CERTAIN RACES FOR LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Race or People	United States for year ending 30th June, 1908				Canada for year ending 31st March, 1908		
	Total admitted No.	Contract labor debarred No.	Debarred for other causes		Total admitted No.	Debarred	
			No.	No. debarred, exclusive of contract labor, for each 1,000 admitted		No.	No. debarred for each 1,000 admitted
English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh	105,001	344	871	8.3	120,182	112	0.9
French	12,881	67	218	10.9	2,671	8	3.0
German	73,038	53	500	6.8	2,363	21	8.9
Scandinavian	32,789	18	97	2.9	3,976	4	1.0
Polish	68,105	34	447	6.6	1,593	23	14.4
Italian	135,247	164	1,285	9.5	11,212	51	4.5
Hebrew	103,387	22	657	6.3	6,033	48	7.9
Bulgarian and Servian	18,246	710	425	23.3	2,577	128	49.7
Total	548,694	1,412	4,500	.....	150,607	395	.....
Average debarred	.....	.....	.....	8.2	.....	.....	2.6

As Canadian statistics do not give contract labor debarred by races it is impossible to segregate it as is done in the above table in the case of the United States. However, there were only twenty-four contract laborers debarred from Canada and that number would have little or no effect on the percentages given. The total number debarred by the United States was 10,902, or 13.9 for each one thousand admitted while Canada rejected 1,172, or 4.4 per thousand.

If we assume, as we have a right to, that the average of any particular race emigrating to the United States in any one year, is equal to the average of the same race emigrating to Canada in that year, the above statement would on the whole indicate a more rigorous examination on the part of the United States inspectors than those of Canada.

In submitting the above statistics, I wish it to be understood I am not endeavoring to prove that our medical inspectors are inefficient. I have confidence in their capacity to fulfil the great responsibility which they are called upon to perform for the people of Canada, provided they have proper facilities afforded, and are not called upon to rush through "7,000 arrivals on one

day." Furthermore they cannot be held responsible if there is not also a searching civil examination. An astonishing feature is that the medical examination is confined to steerage arrivals at our ports, while saloon passengers are practically free from examination. I find that the saloon passengers manifested to Canada through Canadian ports for:—

9 months ending 31st March, 1907, as follows:—

From various countries		12,444
Less Canadians	4,508	
Tourists	2,973	
		7,481
		4,963

12 months ending 31st March, 1908, as follows:—

From various countries.....		13,575
Less Canadians	4,220	
Tourists	1,635	
		5,855
		7,720
Total.....		12,683

From the above it will be seen that in the two fiscal years, there entered Canada, other

than Canadians and tourists, 12,683 persons as saloon passengers. It is generally understood that many of those social lepers engaged in the white slave traffic travel first-class. In any event, to be able to travel by saloon is no proof of a man's fitness for citizenship in a respectable country.

Immigration Commissioner Williams of New York, in the United States service, recently said:—"If an immigrant shows good health, a record for being industrious in his native country, and a capacity to do well at his trade, he would prefer him even if he had much less than $25 to an immigrant whose only qualification was his possession of $100." It might be added that the "record of being industrious, etc.," is discovered through the civil examination.

Another strange feature in our inspection work, is that while we are guarding our seaports, we are not approaching anything like the same character of examination along the boundary between ourselves and the United States. Until the millennium puts in an appearance and the criminal courts and houses of correction in that country are forced out of business, I feel there is every reason to have as efficient a service along the international boundary as at our sea-

ports. The United States is not so generous in assuming that all who go from Canada into that country, are pure and strong. It treats the matter in a practical business way and maintains the same efficiency along our boundary as elsewhere.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

Under our law undesirable aliens residing in Canada, may be deported within two years after arrival. It is the intention to extend this period to three years, as prevails in the United States. From our report for the fiscal year 31st March, 1907, it appears, in the three years ending that date, some 424 aliens were deported for various reasons, principally physical. The report further shows that of 155,138 English immigrants arriving during the three years, 313 were deported, or one in every 496 that entered this country, while of the 16,546 Italians arriving only one was deported. The chief medical officer commenting on these and other results, states:—"For instance, only one Italian was deported this year as a criminal and none in either previous years, although there were 16,546 Italian immigrants in the three years. Evidently they are remarkably free from insanity and tuberculosis, and in the latter case, this may be due to their outdoor life in sunny Italy."

There is something as fully dangerous to the country as insanity and tuberculosis. During the month of July last, when investigating this subject, references were made in the press to two murders committed by Italians. Regarding one of these, which occurred in Montreal on the 2nd July, "the victim came to Montreal two years ago from Villarica in southern Italy and was unmarried. The alleged murderer . . . . . has only been four months in Canada." The other was committed at Haileybury on the 30th July, by an Italian who "was well dressed and apparently had plenty of money."

As to the exclusion of the afflicted who are morally sound, I am not so sure we should make any hard and fast rule. Nature has been improvident in her gifts to the country we are called upon to occupy. Rich not only in natural resources. Rich in scenery. Rich also in health-giving properties, due to our geographical position—our climatic conditions and altitudes varying from sea level to the limit of timber growth in the Rocky Mountains. And there is that unwritten law, the greater the gift the greater the responsibility which every people, wishing to grow and prosper, cannot over-

look. It therefore occurs to me that the morally sound but afflicted might be permitted to seek health within our boundaries, on the understanding that citizenship would be withheld from them, and marriage prohibited on pain of deportation. The subject is one for internationl agreement, and worthy at least of some consideration.

The deportation from Canada and the United States for the fiscal year ending in 1908, show more uniformity as indicated in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Race	Total Admitted	Deported	
		No.	Ratio
English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch.	120,182	596	1 in every 201 admitted
French	2,671	4	" 668 "
German	2,363	6	" 394 "
Scandinavian	4,073	24	" 169 "
United States	58,312	44	" 1325 "
Italian	11,212	13	" 831 "
Others	63,656	138	" 461 "
Total	262,469	825	
Average			1 in every 318 admitted

TABLE SHOWING DEPORTATIONS FROM UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR DNDING 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Race	Total Admitted	Deported	
		No.	Ratio
English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh	105,001	219	1 in every 479 admitted
French	12,881	37	" 348 "
German.	73,038	129	" 566 "
Scandinavian.	32,789	88	" 372 "
Italian.	135,247	188	" 719 "
Others.	423,914	1,408	" 301 "
Total.	782,870	2,069	
Average			1 in every 378 admitted

Of the 825 deported from Canada, 122 or 14 per cent. were insane, while the insane from the United States were 532 or 25 per cent. of the 2,069 deported. In the table giving a comparison of rejected, the United States shows the highest percentage, while in the matter of deported, Canada according to the above table shows the highest rate.

The province of Ontario is much concerned about the importation of undesirables into Canada and is apparently the only province which has prepared a special report thereon. A pamphlet issued by order of the Legislative Assembly on "Immigration and Deportation of Defectives and statistics relating thereto for the year 1907," goes very fully into the subject, and the following table compiled therefrom shows the seriousness of the situation:—

CRIMINAL AND OTHER STATISTICS FOR 1907 IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Race or People	Estimated Population of Province	Insane and Idiots		Criminals Committed to Gaol			
				Central Prison, Toronto		Other Provincial Gaols	
		No.	Ratio of No. Afflicted to No. of people	No.	Ratio of No. committed to No. of people	No.	Ratio of No. committed to No. of people
Native born ..	1,967,112	4,573	1 to 430	404	1 to 4,869	6,812	1 to 289
Foreign born..	389,192	1,517	1 to 256	289	1 to 1,346	4,024	1 to 96

It will be observed that the foreign born supply a very much higher percentage of insane and criminals than the native born. It is stated that the maintenance of these foreign born defectives, exclusive of cost of transportation or removal to prison, law courts, maintenance of buildings, etc., for the year 1907 was as follows:—

1517 patients in hospital for the insane.	$227,550
4,313 prisoners in gaols. . . .	61,339
289 prisoners in Central Prison	25,426
Total.	$314,315

The report states that as the foreign born insane and idiots are "of a particularly defective type, with, in many instances, a pedigree of insanity as their foundation," it is assumed in consequence there will be few recoveries, and estimated that the admissions—346—of foreign born alone for 1907 will cost the province over $1,000,000 to maintain them for the rest of their lives.

In the pamphlet referred to, both the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the province, as well as the Superinten-

dent of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane, are very severe in their strictures regarding our immigration methods. Their cry is for further restrictive regulations. One of those officials states:—"With the experience of the United States in immigration and the exceptionally complete system of inspection evolved from that experience to work upon, it seems difficult to comprehend why the Federal Government has not endeavored to amend its system."

The Superintendent of the Toronto Hospital writes:—"To show how startling is the preponderance of the foreign born among the insane of the country as represented by the admissions to Toronto Hospital, a very brief study is necessary. It is not a new question, and yet one that the persons who thunder for hordes of immigrants to swell our population would do well to regard. . . . . Those not familiar with the practical side of the subject cannot estimate what it means to protect the coming generations of Canadians from the evil results of the addition of defective and mentally diseased immigrants to our population. . . . . We must realize that social conditions and conditions of mind are not to be disassociated, and if we must assimi-

late a large foreign born element, it should be of the best possible kind."

This official of the province of Ontario considers a searching examination at the ports of departure an imperative necessity. He states:—"What is of paramount importance, is that the defectives should be weeded out, as far as possible, at the port of sailing. This would save untold misery and expense both to the patients, the steamship companies and the country. It is a difficult problem to handle, but it is not going too far to say that a large proportion of the defectives we have received, would have been detected at the port of sailing by physicians who had been trained in the necessary methods."

Dr. Burgess, the well known medical superintendent of Verdun Asylum, Montreal, makes repeated reference in several recent annual reports to the low standard of mentality of some of our immigrants and of whom even some have "been inmates of asylums before coming to this country."

In his report for the year ending 31st December, 1908, he says in referring to the increase in inmates at Verdun:—"This large addition to our ranks is undoubtedly due

to a variety of causes, the most important of which, in my estimation, is the inferior class of immigrants often landed on our shores."

He is of the opinion that "all persons wishing to emigrate to Canada should be rigidly examined by liberally salaried medical officers appointed by the Dominion Government, before being allowed to embark, and should furnish proof that they have never been insane or epileptic and that their parents have never been affected with such diseases."

It appears that the Bureau of Immigration for the United States, both in 1906 and 1907, recommended "that Public Health and Marine Hospital Surgeons be stationed at the principal foreign ports of embarkation, to examine all aliens applying for passage to the United States, and thus aid in the prevention of the sale of passage to any who, under the United States immigration laws, cannot be permitted to enter this country." No action apparently has been taken regarding that recommendation, evidently awaiting the report of the Commission now engaged in that country in investigating immigration and allied questions.

On the other hand, the chief medical officer of our Immigration Department, does not regard it as practicable to have our medical examiners at ports of departure. He sees diplomatic as well as other difficulties in the way. He says, "Board of Trade medical officers at seaports constantly give general supervision of emigrants, and medical officers attached to the several shipping companies are specially engaged in sifting emigrants prior to their embarkation, while they are finally looked over by the ship's medical officer as they go aboard. What seems, however, quite practical, is a further detailed and thorough examination during the voyage and a daily observation by the ship's medical officer, of every person on ship-board, subject to inspection."

There are three interests concerned. The European country getting rid of undesirables, the shipping company making a profit on each individual carried and Canada receiving and absorbing them into its national life, unless rejected on arrival or detected and deported within two years thereafter. As all the medical supervision above referred to is paid for by the other two interests, it cannot be as satisfactory to Canada as if performed by its own speci-

ally trained men. And as to the daily examination on ship-board by the ship's medical officer, we should remember that frequently he is a young man who doubtless performs his medical work satisfactorily and finds time to join in the ceaseless march on deck, with an attractive companion, which after all would be more interesting to him than buried in the steerage daily looking for idiosyncrasies amongst its two or three thousand occupants.

SOME RELIGIOUS SECTS IN CANADA

It is stated there are fully twenty different tongues spoken in western Canada, and the religious views of the people are represented by even a greater number. There are two classes who, from time to time, are brought into the limelight, one by their own actions, I refer to the Doukhobors, the other—the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, known as Mormons—through the protests of some prominent in other denominations.

Every man has obviously the right to worship his Maker according to his own ideas, so long as in doing so he lives within the law. A man's religion is sacred to him, therefore no one is justified in attempting to bring it into disrepute. The one is the law of the country. The other, a principle of every good citizen.

The Doukhobors (*Spirit-wrestlers*). About 7,000 emigrated from Russia to Canada in 1899 and 1900. They are as a rule fine specimens of manhood, and when the report first went abroad a few years ago that some of them were starting on a pilgrimage seek-

ing the Saviour of mankind, it sounded somewhat refreshing—in the stress and bustle of a new country—that some people were deeply concerned in things not of this world. They are ignorant and superstitious and a small band of them, bent on perambulating about the country in nature's garb, have been from time to time—on one occasion in the early winter—a source of great trouble to the authorities.

During one of their pilgrimages, when taken by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, about 100 miles from their villages, great difficulty, for a time, was experienced in loading them on a railway train to return them to their homes. Owing to their large frames, they easily wedged themselves in the door of the car and no amount of shoving would force them through. Finally someone thought of a stick pin and thereafter they moved with alacrity, urged by the unkindly influence of a lady's hat pin.

It is impossible to say very much about the future of the Doukhobor in Canada. He was a difficult problem in Russia, and owing to his peculiar views, assimilation with other peoples, in the absence of his ability to speak English, is almost impossible unless he seeks it himself.

The Mormons. This sect comes in for occasional raps by one or two other denominations. In a recent pamphlet on immigration a gentleman in Victoria, B.C., speaks of them as a "serious problem in the population of the west." He says:— "There are about 10,000 of these already in this land of promise (southern Alberta), and their numbers are steadily increasing. If their numbers increase to large proportions, and there is danger of this, they will develop one of the most serious of state problems for the future. . . . . But since polygamy is still a cardinal doctrine of the Mormons and their avowed purpose is to secure representation in legislative halls, there is good reason that all sincere statesmen and citizens should take this problem seriously to heart."

If any citizen feels that there is a canker growing into the national life of Canada it is not only his privilege but his duty to speak out. And on the other hand, if any statements are made about any section of our people which are misleading it is equally the duty of those who know them to be so to correct them.

The statements in the above quotation were evidently made in good faith. So far

Fall Wheat Farm—Southern Alberta

as my observations go, and I believe I know the Mormons as well as any man in Canada, I see no reason to hold them up from time to time as a menace to our social life, much less to place them side by side with a certain element of the Doukhobor people.

In 1887, the late Charles O. Card—a man for whom I had very great respect—started the first settlement in the very south-west corner of the province, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. By the year 1905 a few other settlements of them were scattered over that district, with a total population of about 7,000, and since that date we have received no additions to our Mormon population.

I certainly have never noticed any attempt on their part to get control of the legislature. The entire number of people in the world who are members of the church of Latter Day Saints is about 400,000, so that I think we may safely drop the idea that they have any serious thought about the control of legislatures, especially in Canada.

There are Mormons who offend against the law as well as members of other sects, but in the latter case the sect is not brought into prominence as it is with the Mormons. Criminal offences are as light, if not more so,

than in many other sections of the country. Polygamy is a dead letter. I am not going to say that some do not believe it is right, but one of the doctrines of their church is to live within the law of the land, and to do that plural marriage cannot exist.

The late George Q. Cannon, a very prominent member of the first presidency of the church, told me about ten years ago that at one time he believed he was within his rights as a citizen of the United States, in practising polygamy; that he went to penitentiary on account of it and that his church took the matter into the courts through him; that finally the Supreme Court of the United States decided against him. Shortly after the church dropped polygamy and, he said, many members stopped living with their plural family while continuing to provide for them, while others, he realized, continued to do both contrary to law and the advice of the church, but, he added, "In fifteen years polygamy will be a dead letter," and I fully believe that statement to be correct. Polygamy never was an essential of the Mormon church. There are great numbers—98%, I understand—who never entered into plural marriages. When the Mormons came to Canada they

were told that plural families would not be admitted.

They have done good work in Southern Alberta. One of the finest characters I have ever met is Jesse Knight, a very prominent mining operator in Utah, a modest gentleman, strong in his faith, who pays his tithe, no inconsiderable amount, to his church. He came to Southern Alberta with his two sons and accomplished what few men would attempt. He established a beet sugar factory, at a cost of a half million dollars, out on the open prairie without any supporting settlement.

As an indication of Mr. Knight's character, he undertook to plough 3,000 acres of virgin prairie in a few months for the preparation of beet culture. Authorizing one of his sons to attend to this, he returned to Utah. About a month or so afterwards he came north again and found the ploughing well under way. He asked his son what he was paying for it and was told $3 per acre, which was the customary figure at that time. Mr. Knight told his son that he knew something about ploughing and that it was worth more and to increase the figure 50 cents per acre.

SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION

It is a reasonable statement to make that population is more or less liquid and unless artificial means prevent, will surge back and forth between countries, dependent upon varying economic conditions therein. It is also a safe axiom to lay down that a country rich in natural resources and governed by the people for the people, will prove a magnet with the intelligent, seeking a new country, wherein their conditions of life will be improved. What advantage is there, then, in attempting to unduly stimulate a movement of aliens to Canada? The more the cauldron of Europe is stirred up, the greater the danger to America.

For my part, I feel that we need have no concern about the settlement of Canada. The United States has been, and still is, a powerful magnet in drawing to its shores from the peoples of Europe, and so long as that movement was natural, she drew a fine class, principally from the northern and western portions of that continent. When, however, as has occurred within the past

three decades, the movement was stimulated by the activity of the steamship companies looking for traffic, she then began to add rapidly large masses from the other races of Europe, carrying with that movement the dregs of the continent. The standard of national life was threatened. The United States realized the gravity of the situation and is now using every ingenuity that can be devised to allow none within its borders who are not both physically and mentally sound.

Are we conscious of what is occurring in the United States as to the growth of its population? The Commissioner General in his report, 30th June, 1907, writes:—"What will be the effect if the present phenomenal immigration continues is a question that is constantly being asked. With regard more particularly to quantity, the question may be answered by the following illustration: China proper is the thickly populated portion of the Chinese Empire and is the country popularly thought of as representing the limit of density of population. With a net increase to our population by immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, which is less than the present rate and the present rate of natural increase, the United States

would reach the density of China proper in about four generations, or, more particularly, in one hundred and thirty-four years, at which time we would have a population of 950,000,000. This is in no sense an estimate of future population; it is simply an illustration of the present pace."

I feel justified in quoting such a shrewd observer as Mr. James J. Hill, who in a very able address in St. Paul in 1906 on "the nation's future," referred to the increase of population as follows:—"The population index has the simplicity of ascertained vital statistics," and basing his computation on an annual immigration of 750,000 and a natural increase of births over deaths of 15 per thousand, he finds the population in the United States in the near future will show these totals:—

Population in 1910..	95,248,895
" " 1920..	117,036,229
" " 1930..	142,091,663
" "1940..	170,905,412
" " 1950..	204,041,223

Mr. Hill proceeds:—"The startling magnitude of these figures is the magnitude of our problem. It is not even a problem of tomorrow, but of today. Within forty-four years, we shall have to meet

the wants of more than two hundred million people. In less than twenty years from this moment, the United States will have 130,000,000 people. Where are these people, not of some dim, distant age, but of this very generation now growing up to manhood, to be employed and how supported? When the searchlight is thus suddenly turned on, we recognize not a mere speculation, but the grim face of that spectre which confronts the unemployed, tramping hateful streets in hope of food and shelter."

Mr. Hill is not going to be very far astray in passing his first milestone, as the population of the United States is today about 90,000,000. Leaving aside the additions through immigration, the natural increase is now nearly 1½ millions annually. The rate of increase of births over deaths, namely 15 per 1,000, will become greater if the birth rate maintains its present position, because the conservation movement—including that of health—is now being seriously grappled with by that people, which means that something is going to happen in the way of beneficial results.

Mr. Hill, however, has overlooked the liquid feature of population and has not allowed for emigration or the surging that

will take place—in fact has already begun—on the northern portion of this continent, which will eventually result in an equilibrium being reached between those two self-governed peoples, separated by an imaginary line, living under similar conditions, with similar institutions, each country thereby so sensitized as to be affected by abnormal conditions in the other. The United States will, before long, be the greatest feeder to Canada's population and Canada's greatest danger therefrom will be when the pendulum of prosperity swings backward for a few years—and lean years must come—then the rush will be from the great centres around which degenerates linger, carrying with it the flushings of vice out into our rural districts.

Occasionally magazines in the United States contain articles as to a dangerous situation existing in some of the larger cities in that country. In the June number of McClure's, there appears "a study of a period of decadence in the popular government of great cities," which discloses a shocking condition of filth, immorality and crime—the feeders of various forms of insanity—bred and developed to an alarming extent in city slum life, largely fed by an

unhealthy immigration. Without attempting to enlarge on the subject, I might recall the fact that the presidential chair of a great people has had in the last fifty years eleven different occupants, and three of them were murdered in office.

If Canada is to receive a large immigration from the United States, we must reckon with all the factors to be found in the life of that nation, therefore the sources from which it received its immigration are of interest. The Commissioner General of Immigration groups Europeans into four divisions, namely:—

"Teutonic division, from northern Europe: German, Scandinavian, English, Dutch, Flemish and Finnish.

"Iberic division, from southern Europe: South Italian, Greek, Portuguese and Spanish, also Syrian from Turkey in Asia.

"Keltic division from western Europe: Irish, Welsh, Scotch, French and North Italian.

"Slavic division from eastern Europe: Bohemian, Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Slovan-

ian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian and Slovak."

An examination of United States statistics shews the immigration movement to that country made up as follows:—

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

Decade	Teutonic and Keltic	Iberic and Slavic
1861–1870	1,935,825	206,462
1871–1880	2,054,226	207,678
1881–1890	3,778,461	953,146
1891–1900	1,643,424	1,915,369
1901–1908	1,560,219	4,994,551
Total	10,972,158=56 p.c.	8,277,206=44 p.c.

Grand Total, and being immigration from Europe to United States, 1861–1908	19,249,364
Immigration from countries other than Europe, 1861–1908.	1,876,311
Immigration from all countries, 1820–1860.	4,975,262
Total immigration to United States from all countries for 89 years—1820 to 1908 . . .	26,100,937
Estimated arrivals 1776 to 1820.	250,000

From the above it will be seen that the great preponderance of immigration in the past ten years has been from the Iberic and Slavic divisions. The Commissioner General commenting on this feature, says:—"There can be no denying the statement, however, that proportionately our immigration does not come from as desirable sources as in earlier times"—when it came principally from Germany and the United Kingdom—"and moreover, those now coming do not to so great an extent as in earlier times become attached to the soil, but congregate in the cities and centres of labor employment and often fall into occupations to which they are but illy, if at all, adapted." And dealing with the immigration for the year ending 30th June, 1908, he says:—"The bulk of the aliens have come from southern or eastern Europe—Italy, Austria, Greece, Turkey and the small principalities surrounding—and Russia having supplied as much as 64 per cent. of the total. The bureau does not cast any aspersions on the people of these countries; for that they have their good points, and that there are inherent within them the possibilities of good citizenship has already been demonstrated. But the fact remains that they are quite differ-

ent in origin and attributes from the northern and western Europeans, out of which stock the original settlers and those following them for many generations were drawn; and when it becomes a question of ready assimilation this matter of stock counts."

The United States immigration service is sometimes criticized for apparent severity in dealing with aliens desiring entry to that country. The situation is so serious that the law must be rigorously enforced and occasional cases of hardship can hardly be avoided.

The European immigration to Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1908, shews about two-thirds as having arrived from the northern and western parts of that continent. The following table may be of interest.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1908.

Race Divisions	Males		Females		Children		Total
Europe:	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.
Teuton and Keltic	70,015	52	33,931	25	29,253	23	133,199
Iberic and Slavic	36,926	70	7,832	15	8,163	15	52,921
United States of America	31,535	54	13,371	23	13,406	23	58,312
Others:							
Newfoundland	2,497	74	571	17	306	9	3,374
Japanese	6,945	91	66	8	90	1	7,601
Chinese	1,719	91	39	2	126	7	1,884
Armenian	320	57	142	25	101	18	563
Syrian	469	64	165	22	98	14	732
Hindoo	2,620	100	.....	..	3	..	2,623
Less than 500 in each	782	62	295	23	183	15	1,260
Total	153,828		56,912		51,729		262,469

Males	153,828	60 per cent.
Females	56,912	21 "
Children	51,729	19 "
Total	262,469	100 "

In the above statement it will be observed some race divisions supplied us with a very heavy percentage of males—who evidently came for exploitation purposes. It should not be unreasonable to demand a special tax in all such cases.

Turning to another feature of European immigration, namely from the United Kingdom, it is reasonable to suppose as long as Canada lies within the Empire Britain should furnish us with a very large percentage of her surplus population, and if the movement of people into this country is to be stimulated it certainly should be amongst those living under the same flag. As has been referred to elsewhere, the Department of Immigration is endeavoring to stimulate that movement to Canada. The sentiment of our people is largely in favor of it. The United States has received, during the past 89 years, from the United Kingdom over 7½ million, from Germany about 5½ million, while France's contribution during the same period is something less than ½ million. The movement from the United Kingdom to the United States is still formidable. For the year ending 30th June, 1908, that emigration amounted to 93,380 from which the United States received a revenue by

way of head tax of $373,520, while Canada's receipts in people from that Kingdom during practically the same period was 120,182, at a total expenditure of $270,000.

In order to divert a larger portion of the emigration into Canadian channels, it appears to me, that the "American Land man" is worthy of a trial. He has been prominent in the development of our west. I venture the opinion that he knows that country better—its productiveness—its natural resources and what it all means to the citizen, than 90 per cent. of our own people. Something has been said about "an unbiased and authentic record" in writing the first page of the history of that part of Canada. If that is done, the American land man will, in that record, loom up quite prominently. He is a master of methods in transplanting people, moving farmers from the Eastern States, whose properties he sells at from $100 to $200 per acre, placing them on land in the Middle and North Central States at $75 per acre, taking along those who sell at that figure, northward and westward finding cheaper land, and eventually landing in our West with admirable settlers whom he places on land at from $15 to $20 per acre.

It would be interesting indeed to have half a dozen of these land men look over the situation in the United Kingdom and have their views as to the best methods to switch a larger share of its emigration towards Canada.

As Europe has been the source of supply for North America, it might be of interest to show the capacity of that continent for reproduction.

TABLE GIVING CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN EUROPE WHICH HAVE BEEN SUPPLYING AMERICA WITH IMMIGRANTS.

Country	Year	Population	Area in square miles	Population per sq. mile	Excess of Births over Deaths	
					No.	No. per 1,000 of population
England and Wales	1907	35,348,780	57,668	613	393,721	11.1
Scotland	1907	4,776,063	29,796	160	51,522	10.8
Ireland	1907	4,377,064	32,605	134	24,408	5.6
United Kingdom	1907	44,501,907	120,069	370	469,651	10.5
Germany	1907	62,434,178	208,780	300	882,625	14.1
France	1906	39,252,245	207,054	190	26,651	0.7
Norway	1906	2,300,000	124,129	18	30,102	13.1
Sweden	1907	5,377,713	172,876	31	58,500	10.9
Belgium	1906	7,240,000	11,373	636	67,387	9.3
Denmark	1907	2,630,000	15,592	169	37,062	14.1
Netherlands	1907	5,747,269	12,648	454	88,156	15.3
Switzerland	1907	3,550,000	15,976	222	35,247	9.9
Italy	1907	33,910,000	110,550	306	362,000	10.6
Russia (in Europe)	1907	111,279,500	1,862,524	60	2,132,722	19.1
Austria	1906	27,600,000	115,903	238	340,520	12.3
Hungary	1907	20,571,946	125,430	164	222,253	10.8
Bosnia and Herzegovinia	1907	1,600,000	19,702	81	16,000	10.0
Spain	1907	19,712,585	194,783	101	174,457	8.8
Portugal	1905	5,700,000	35,490	160	66,990	11.7
Turkey (in Europe)	1905	6,130,200	65,350	93	61,300	10.0
Greece	1907	2,631,952	25,014	105	26,000	10.0
Montenegro	1907	250,000	3,630	70	2,500	10.0
Servia	1905	2,688,025	18,650	144	34,966	13.1
Roumania	1907	6,684,265	50,720	131	98,693	14.8
Bulgaria	1906	4,035,623	38,080	106	88,031	21.0
Total		415,827,408	3,554,323		5,321,813	
Average				117		12.8

NOTE:—In the above Statement, the excess of births over deaths has been estimated for Bosnia and Herezegovina, Turkey (in Europe), Greece and Montenegro.

NATURALIZATION

Here we come to the final and great safeguard of the American people, on both sides of the international boundary. Do we ever really think seriously of citizenship and what it means in a new country like Canada? It implies ownership and responsibility. If this country is possessed of matchless undeveloped resources, and we as a self-governing people develop them as far as possible, for the people, then its citizenship has a real value and is no empty title, or even worse, as in some European countries, loaded down with liabilities, possessing few resources beyond such as are produced through the sweat of the brow. And what are we doing in Canada—giving it away without the slightest thought or consideration to every individual who has been three years in the country, without any investigation as to his previous history. Outside of the homesteader, who is called upon "to take out his papers" whenever he has earned title to his 160 acres of free land, the citizen-making periods are just prior to

elections. The measure of intelligence of our Naturalization Act is noticeable in the downward gradations, in the interpretation of "disability" which "means the disability of being an infant, lunatic, idiot or married woman."

Our law only demands from an alien two affidavits, which he may be unable to read or even understand, and in which he swears or affirms that he has been in Canada three years "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, etc." Then the officer before whom these affidavits are taken certifies that the applicant—whom possibly he has never seen before and who may have been living during the greater part of the time at least 3000 miles distant, in this country of "magnificent distances" —"is a person of good character." In some provinces the particulars as to name, etc., are announced in open court—in others posted up for three weeks and if no protests are offered, the applicant thereupon is certified as a Canadian citizen, "entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges" to which a natural born British subject is entitled. Whose business is it to investigate these applications and get some evidence as to previous history? Every-

Native of Eastern Europe

body's business is nobody's and as a result no protests are offered, so that naturalizing an alien becomes a mere matter of form. Then we have the three months' product, who was a citizen that gave up his rights to become a citizen of another country. He can return and become reinstated at the end of 90 days. How different is the naturalization law of the United States. Under its Act of 1906 no alien who enters thereafter can become a citizen who fails to register on entering the country—wherein a complete personal description is recorded as well as full information as to the country from which he came, etc. When in the United States five full years he must petition over his own signature to be allowed to become a citizen. The petition has to set out the fullest information as to himself and must be verified by the affidavits of at least two witnesses—citizens of the United States—who must swear that they personally have known the applicant to to be a resident for five years and a person of good moral character. Another excellent provision is that at least two years before sending in the petition for citizenship, the applicant must under oath and before the proper officer state it to be his

intention to become a citizen, giving the same information as called for on registering when he entered the United States. This provision gives the naturalization officer two years within which to hunt up the applicant's record in the United States or elsewhere, if he has reason to suspect him of being unworthy of citizenship. No certificate of citizenship will issue within 30 days of any general election.

Exhaustive statistics are furnished as to the operations of this branch of the Immigration Department of the United States for 1908, from which it appears that during the year there were filed:—

136,725 declarations of intention to become citizens.

43,878 petitions for naturalization, while

25, 517 certificates of naturalization only were issued through the courts, which would indicate that these petitions are evidently rigidly looked into.

THE MAKING OF BRITISH CITIZENS

Lax as our naturalization law is under present conditions, the question is what are we doing to knit into British citizenship, those who take advantage of it?

This is an all important feature of our immigration problem. While some distinguished gentlemen at a notable gathering in London, England, on last Dominion Day, were handing out platitudes as to the loyalty of our American immigrant and our capacity to absorb diverse elements, I, on that same day, endeavored to count the number of flags flying in the capital of this country. They came, however, with such infrequency that I was compelled to abandon the task. Ottawa is no different from many other important centres in Canada. In the United States it is entirely different On their national day even every little hamlet is alive with flags and bunting and enthusiasm prevails throughout that land. I do not, however, think we can claim any such condition to be general in this country. If we are proud of our British citizenship, and I am sure we are, then should we not

enthusiastically show it on our natal day, and thereby create some national sentiment —an excellent means of absorbing the diverse elements that come to us?

It would appear as if the people of the British Empire are so satisfied with themselves that any outward and visible display of pride in their citizenship is regarded as lacking in dignity. However, we cannot drop that idea too quickly as intelligent aliens do not come to us through any particular desire to live under the British constitution or for the purpose of getting nearer the North Pole. They come on account of the advantages this country offers, and their absorption must be performed by us, and actively, if we are to expect permanent results in the first generation.

There are some people in this country who believe that Britain has allowed Canada to suffer in negotiations with the United States rather than incur the emnity of that country. I do not accept that view. In the first place we might as well admit that the other country occasionally has a righteous cause. It would be rather peculiar if in all disputes, one side was always right and the other always wrong. Will anyone say if we stood

alone in those negotiations in the past, that we should have been more effective than with Britain by our side? Besides is it really true that we have lost much of what was actually ours? In the Alaska controversy our case was confessedly weak. I am told on good authority that there is an old British map on which the handwriting of George the Third appears which puts the boundary of what is now the State of Maine exactly where it was put by the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. Lord Palmerston, Macaulay and others talked of that as the "Ashburton Capitulation" in order to discredit their party opponents, and we assumed that what they said was true. Then again it is charged that Lord Shelbourne gave away to the new United States a vast area which belonged to us; but that, I submit, is another hypothetical grievance inasmuch as Canada was not then born. There was the Province of Quebec and there was New France which ran vaguely to the Gulf of Mexico, but surely no one will argue that Lord Shelbourne ought to have foreseen that the territory which he ceded to the Americans on the other side of the Appalachian Mountains would become highly useful to the Canada of the 19th or 20th Century.

As one political economist in the U.S. puts it, "Canadians who believe their interests have repeatedly been sacrificed by the mother country are wont to declare that they could manage foreign affairs better themselves. Once independent, they would have full liberty in this respect. But Americans would not complain if, in future discussions with their northern neighbour, they no longer have to think of such contingencies as the blockading of New York and San Francisco by English fleets."

Again we occasionally hear of our past vexations and annoying difficulties in dragging further legislative powers from the Motherland. That appears to be the genius of our race. Let anyone follow the development of our North West Territories if they wish to learn something about difficulties in securing further legislative control. Session after session of the Legislative Assembly of the territories in the early nineties, appealed to our Federal Parliament for more extensive powers, but it was only by degrees that vast territory was permitted to work up to full provincial status. I remember one very notable occasion at Regina during a session of the Assembly, when a gentleman, now prominent in public affairs in

this country, was closeted in an inner room, preparing draft resolutions, setting forth the grievances of the West in being held so long in leading strings by our Dominion Parliament. He wrote and he swore, and he swore while he wrote, until it has been claimed the telegraph authorities refused to transmit any further resolutions to the Ottawa Government, as their warmth was becoming too much for the electric current to stand. Well, we need not complain so very much about the action of others when we sinned in that respect ourselves, and looking back now, I cannot say that the West suffered so very much by our ambitions in the governing line being somewhat restrained at the time.

And speaking of assimilation, would it be out of place to suggest that there appears as much occasion for it in eastern Canada as in the new west?

Upper and Lower Canada entered into a bond of union in 1841, the former enthusiastically outspoken in its loyalty to British institutions because its original stock came from Britain, the latter loyal at heart but saying little or nothing about it. The question is often asked by tourists, especially those from the United States, if the

French-speaking Canadian is loyal to Britain. A great many Americans go to the Lower St. Lawrence in the summer and the question I belive is inspired by their seeing the tricolor sharing with the Union Jack the privilege of flying in that province. In the United States one flag flies, and only one, the flag of the nation.

No man can make a good citizen who is wanting in sentiment, and the French-speaking Canadian has a warm feeling for the country from which his forbears came. He should be honored for that. But it is quite unnecessary to indulge in the every-day use of that country's flag. It is misleading to those who hold strong opinions about the freedom of flags in none but their own country.

Quebec has had one or two nationalist movements in recent years. Why is that necessary in Quebec any more than in Ontario or any other province? Is it for the preservation of the French language? Law cannot enforce the use of a language but necessity will.

Those nationalist movements, while I have no right to claim that they are anti-British, do not sound good to those of the other provinces of Canada. Some

years ago such a movement started and had an early demise. While at its height, Sir J. A. Chapleau, one of Quebec's many brilliant public men, addressed an open air meeting at Sorel. He discouraged the movement and pointedly brought out that though French by origin they were British. A friend of mine, one of the audience, frequently heard the speaker's British sentiments loudly endorsed by many of the French-Canadian listeners. However, I believe our public men from the Province of Quebec are not active enough in keeping before the people of that province the full significance of British citizenship. I repeat, they are as a people loyal, but some things are happening all the time though perhaps not noticeable, and we are in a constant state of change.

The partnership between Ontario and Quebec has existed for over fifty years, and still the intimacy between them might be improved. Let those who have an abiding faith in British Imperialism hope that a more complete assimilation will be quickly realized in eastern Canada; otherwise we may some day discover a west with its mind pretty well fixed on assimilation with a

people who are united on all national matters throughout their broad domain.

At that same gathering in London, a gentleman, now resident in this country, and who evidently has its interests very much at heart, made a prophecy as to Canada's future greatness, if her citizens learned to play the game for the game's sake. That is a worthy text for any young country. While it is practically impossible to meet the needs of the varied interests in Canada at the present time, a question in my mind is, are we not going somewhat astray in the matter of education?

EDUCATION

The most important subject in any country is education, and especially the diffusion of knowledge on agriculture. The connection this has with immigration is that we, with so much vacant land, want our people to be agricultural—the only secure means of winning a living—we want our people to use and not abuse the soil. The virgin soil of our west is today producing 30 bushels per acre. Abuse it for a few years and its productivity will be cut in two. It does not require very much thought to see how the wealth of the nation may be conserved, or on the other hand dissipated through improvident farming methods. There are different breeds of wheat gamblers. Unfortunately the west has a few of a species engaged in skimming the cream off the land, forcing it to extreme limits in wheat production and without giving it any chance to recuperate. It may yet be necessary to legislate to protect the soil. No subject engaging the attention of our

people has such a stupendous meaning as agriculture.

Therefore let us have agricultural colleges —agricultural farms and agricultural stations throughout the country throwing open to them avenues from every direction whereby our people may be educated in scientific farming.

As to our universities, we are establishing them in every province. That, I suppose, is desirable, provided we can today afford it. Some might consider the people of a province as wanting in intelligence who failed to have their own provincial university even though there were half a dozen adjoining its boundaries.

I now propose to venture still further on dangerous ground by stating that we are starving our public schools, from which the nation graduates. That is not desirable. If we are not starving them how is it that the desire to get out of the teaching profession is out of sight greater than to get in. It is largely used today by young men as a stepping stone to profitable professions, who while teaching are probably preparing for their future work—and not particularly concerned in the true art of teaching—the instilling of character into

the young of the nation during their most receptive years. After all it is character we need to largely breed in our public schools —that is what will make a nation of strong people, much more than geography and English grammar though the latter, I believe, has a use, until some writer of note turns loose amongst the rules of syntax, gathering in a bunch of ungrammatical phrases, placing his brand thereon, and turning them loose as polished English.

The teacher has no social standing and is poorly paid. In a recent issue of one of our papers an advertisement appeared calling for two teachers at $300 per year. While there are many good men in the profession who remain for the love of the work and not on account of the remuneration received, still they are far too few and it will never be otherwise until more money is expended on our public schools. With our schools in charge of men of high ideals —strong in character, they will turn out young fellows reflecting the character of the teacher who will play the game for the game's sake. His Majesty King Edward recently speaking at Rugby of its school referred to its successes "not only for its men of letters but even more for its high

ideals of honor and manliness and public spirit, and all those qualities that make our public schools the finest places of education in the world."

I have at various times been much impressed by the effect of education on some of our Blood Indians in Southern Alberta. These Indians are largely used in the sugar beet fields at Raymond and while there recently in the office of one of the beet growers, I saw six young stalwarts, having completed their contract, come in for their money. They will only contract for the care of very small parcels of land, occupying them a day or two and then demand settlement before engaging on another contract. With the exception of one, all of these young men took off their hats while in the office. That one had a handkerchief tied over his head on top of which his hat remained. While conversing with one who spoke English quite well, I learned that all had attended the Indian Industrial School at High River, except the one who failed to remove his hat, and with this same exception they all expressed thanks when receiving their cheques.

An amusing feature was when I asked my new found friend if the young Indian next

him was married. The reply was that he soon would be, and he added: "His troubles will then begin." My friend did not appear to appreciate my amusement at his answer and stated, "Any way that is what they say."

I have never accepted the theory which was prevalent years ago in the Western States that "The good Indian is the dead Indian." In the summer of 1883 when I was camping one evening on the Battle River in Northern Alberta, a solitary Indian appeared on the opposite bank and as I thought he wished to cross to our side, we took him over in our canvas boat. While in camp he had a pan of tea and some biscuits. Then we learned it was merely a formal visit and directing my attention to his tepee about half a mile down the stream, we returned him to his own side of the river.

The following year when engaged in surveying a number of lines northward across the Saskatchewan River, midway between Edmonton and Fort Pitt, I learned that the Indians on the north side of the river, under a chief named Pakan, had some dispute with the Indian Department as to the extent of their reserve and that they did not propose allowing any surveying opera-

tions to be carried on in the territory until the dispute was settled. I managed, however, to get all my lines up to the river and crossing over, carried two or three of them to their completion before the Indians discovered our presence. This was largely due to their settlement being about fifteen miles further down the stream. About twenty of them, however, rode into camp one morning when my party, with the exception of the cook, was out on the river about a mile distant through dense timber. They appeared greatly concerned at being unable to discover the whereabouts of the men. Accompanying them was an Indian, named Job, who could speak English fairly well; he said that he had some years before been sent to St. Paul by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, who in 1877 or thereabouts, had lost his life in a blizzard on the plains. My Indian friend of the year before was with the group and during the day proved his gratitude for the little attention shown him on the Battle River. Before the interview commenced the cook gave them a large pail of hot tea and biscuits; then we got down to business. I sat on the floor of my tent with the front opened out as wide as possi-

ble while they squatted about the door. Job took a position just inside of the tent at my right. Pakan, the chief, was absent at Regina, endeavoring to arrange some settlement; his two councillors, however, were present. Each one of the group in turn had to address me and to each I had to reply. Their story was the same throughout, namely, that I was going over the land so as to be able to segregate the good from the bad and the government would then hand over to them the worthless tracts. They claimed, when they took treaty, they understood they were to be allowed the free use of ferries for all time, though there were no ferries on the river within fifty miles of them. They were also to have the free use of the government telegraph lines, in what capacity, I could not make out. Some of them were quite fluent and spoke with much grace. As for my answers they were practically the same to all, namely, the government wished to locate the streams and other topographic features of the land. At various times they would converse among themselves after some reply of mine, and I noticed my friend of the previous year taking a prominent part. The interview must have been in progress at least four

hours. I was about exhausted and felt that they had all spoken and had probably entered on the second round, when I said to Job, and in no way in answer to the Indian in front of me, "Oh, if I injure their reserve I will give them my head." The one who had been addressing me asked Job to interpret my remarks and on learning them, at once said, "Tell him to put it on paper." I did not hesitate an instant and wrote as near as my memory serves me, "If by my surveying operations I in any way injure the rights of these Indians to land claimed by them I will give them my head." The document was handed over and the Indian put it inside his blanket. The interview was over. More tea and biscuits were served and they rode away quite happy.

I afterwards learned that they rode through their own settlement that night and continued some miles further down the river to the Saddle Lake Agency and had my paper read to them. They were then quite satisfied and I completed my work in that locality without any further trouble.

WHAT DOES CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP IMPLY?

This is another feature of the immigration problem. While Canada is within the British Empire it means British citizenship—a citizenship different from any other in the world, in an Empire upon which "the sun never sets."

There are only three conditions possible for Canada, as part of the British Empire, as part of the United States or as an independent nation. This is the age of centralization. If we should withdraw from the British Empire, then what? I say, we will join the United States. Canada is peculiarly situated on this continent: there is a west growing up, which will at an early date have a great deal to say in the affairs of this country. It is largely unknown to our east. The two are separated by a long stretch of uninhabitable country. The west pre-eminently lends itself to every kind of development. It and the States to the south of the border will be interlaced with railways, and there will naturally be a strong Ameri-

can sentiment within it, which will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. The American immigrant accepts his Canadian citizenship loyally, and will accept as loyally the enlarged one as a member of the British Empire, provided we go to some trouble and show him that it is no mere sentiment, but something having a real substantial value. On the other hand disturb our National Status necessitating some action on our part, and unquestionably the sentiment of our new people will be for a United North America.

The British Empire is an amalgamation of countries occupied by self-governing people and if there was less selfishness amongst nations, it could rest there, but owing to conditions in the world it appears that these self-governing elements must be brought much closer together, and in this very generation, otherwise disintegration may set in. And should that ever occur the hands of the world's progress would be shoved backward a century or more. I am of opinion that the best thinking men of the United States sincerely wish to see the integrity of the British Empire maintained, otherwise "the white man's burden" will be thrown within narrower limits for support.

The British Empire is not held together by the bond of tongue—the English language being a mere incident. The portals of the British Isles have been open for years to the religious and political oppressed from other European nations. Surely there must be a standard of civilization which when reached will permit nations to live in harmony with each other. The two first to enter into that arrangement will be Great Britain and the United States, not on account of language but because the aims and ambitions of the two peoples are alike and principally because each has a full measure of self-government. Should, however, the British people fail, in the first move in that direction, to weld together the countries now within the Empire, and disintegration follow them, I repeat Canada will not stand alone. It is a question that rests with the British people and is a question of to-day. It will be settled before Canada has over ten million people and the United States one hundred million.

Good citizenship demands that the watchword of our public men should be the conservation of our natural resources, our vast virgin wealth, for the people. In what a different position might the finances of

the Province of Quebec be today, if its territory drained by the majestic Ottawa, had not been so largely denuded of timber. Forty years ago that river was a hive of industry, with vast quantities of timber passing down the stream. Many millions of dollars of its virgin forest wealth has been taken, creating vast fortunes for individuals, while the revenues of the province profited to but a very limited extent, besides which no effort was made to perpetuate its forest wealth. Take our young provinces in the West, already huge areas of timber and coal have been secured, and largely by a class of pirates, who hold them for speculation and wax fat on the property of the people. In the Province of Alberta, fully 250,000 acres of coal lands have been disposed of, containing an estimated tonnage of between 100 and 200 million tons of coal. No conditions have been imposed by the government in the disposal of these properties. Those areas have been given away at $7 per acre, and today companies are being formed in Eastern Canada to take over many of them at figures running as high as $300 per acre. Recently, I saw a prospectus of a ten thousand acre property for which the Government

obtained less than $100,000, and which there is every prospect of the middle men floating with a capital of $3,000,000, and will walk off with a huge profit of over $2,000,000—an amount greater than the Government realized for the entire area disposed of in that province. There is no better investment to be had in Canada than Western Coal Lands, because no agency can destroy the coal, and if the country is going to be very populous, and it has long since passed out of the experimental stage, then those coal areas will certainly work up to very high values.

And our water powers? What are we going to do with them? They belong to the people and while it is possible for them to make a few individual millionaires, they can, if properly safeguarded, distribute that wealth for the benefit of the people instead of the few favored ones.

Last Session, Parliament gave a charter to a Company to develop power for exporting purposes. The measure was opposed, but the applicants were too powerful. I regard it as a dangerous principle to allow the export of energy from Canada created by water power, until we at least know

something about the water powers we possess, and what the future needs of this country will be.

It is true we have legislation which contemplates the cancellation of licenses when we need, in this country, the exported energy. But that need will not occur with us until those using the power elsewhere cannot reasonably replace it by some other power. And should we then take advantage of that feature of our law, it might mean such serious consequences in Industrial Centres depending on the energy as to disturb friendly relations with our neighbors.

It is the custom of applicants for railway charters to ask for the right to develop water power for the use of the undertaking. Not satisfied with that, they ask the right to sell the surplus power guaranteed. That practically means the right to build and operate railway lines, as well as develop and operate water powers. While I do not say a railway company should always be denied the right to sell energy for industrial purposes, that is a question that can be considered as individual cases arise, but generally speaking, the principle is wrong. Water powers will be the key to the future

industrial development in this country, and my opinion is that that key should not be controlled by the transportation lines that will carry the products of industry.

Our Federal Government has withheld from our Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the natural resources within their boundaries. It will yet become a very live issue in the West, the control by those Provinces, as is the case in all the older Provinces, of their lands, minerals, timber and water-power.

Ex-Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, was very active in opposing the villainies of those disciples of predatory wealth. In a letter to the President, dated 30th November, 1906, and which has recently come to light, the following extract is worthy of production:—

"Mr. President,—I entered the service deeply imbued with the importance to the people of our great public domain. It is the nation's priceless heritage, and I feel that every available rod of it should be regarded as sacredly dedicated to the purpose of homes for the homeless. I believe that this would best promote the welfare

of our citizens and afford the best security for the stability of our Government, I was impressed that every law enacted for its protection should be rigidly enforced, and this has been a cardinal policy of my administration, but I regret to say all my efforts to release it from the grip of its despoilers have been met by every embarassment that human ingenuity could devise, powerful influences have been concerned, and they have not hesitated to aggressively exert every agency they could command to weaken the hand of the law, even local land officials have been subservient to their purposes, their machinations seemingly have at times not been without paralyzing effect upon the machinery of justice, too frequently the officers of the law appear to have been under the bewitching spell of their power, the punishment imposed by the courts has in many cases been so conspicuously inadequate as to encourage rather than deter violations of the law. Whether this official stagnation is due in any degree to local political influences to which these officials are more or less indebted for their commissions and the retention of their positions, it is not important to discuss in this paper. It is the deplorable fact, how-

ever, that too many of those charged with the administration of the law are bringing reproach upon the public service that impels me to call your attention to the grave difficulties which beset the administration in any efforts it may make to rescue the public domain from a serious peril.

"I do not care to refer to the animus against myself so unmistakably reflected in some of the correspondence in this case, further than to say, that in this investigation, I have been actuated solely by a sense of public duty, without the slightest prejudice for or against any person or persons interested. In such efforts as I have made to protect the service in my charge from the ravages of inordinate greed, it has not been my custom to consider the station or power of the guilty, they all look alike to me, except that in my view the higher the offender the greater the crime against society and law, because of the force and influence of the higher example."

Our aliens do not come to us with any Ruth-like ideas, "Thy people will be my people." It is for us to take some active interest in this matter of assimilation, and

in my opinion the press should be a more potent factor than it is.

Some important features not referred to in the foregoing may be dealt with briefly under the heading of suggestions.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Amend our Immigration law by placing the service in charge of a Board freed entirely from political control in the matter of appointments and promotions.

There is no branch of the public service as important as that of Immigration, engaged in the defence of the country. Its officers will be frequently placed in very trying positions, calling for extreme shrewdness and for action with the least possible offence.

A poor law well administered is far better than a good one imperfectly administered and few laws can be made so ineffective through administration as that of immigration, owing to so much necessarily being left to the intelligence and astuteness of the officer.

If the present Superintendent of Immigration had a perfectly free hand to go out into the market and select his men in a business way, I would be satisfied. We all know something about the workings of that very potent factor in our public affairs—

the Patronage Committee—always ready with an available supply to fill up the chinks in our service. It has furnished some excellent officials, but until men are measured by the pound the system will be bad.

2. Appoint a commission to specially look into immigration matters, thereby having the subject viewed from an entirely different standpoint. We all have our ideas more or less fixed and their development frequently leads into grooves.

No service can ever suffer by bringing fresh intellect to bear upon it from time to time. Let such a commission go out and look into the faces of the people whom we are bringing into this country and return and tell the people of Canada all about them.

Under the Immigration Act of the United States of 1907, provision was made for such a commission—nine members were appointed, three by each of the following:—the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. It is understood that the final report of that Commission will be presented to Congress within the nèxt six months, and I venture the opinion that it will reveal the fact that seldom has a public question received in all its details such a thorough investigation.

3. Canada has nine well-equipped provinces. The settlement of her public lands is confined to the open areas in the three western provinces. What about the settlement of the wooded areas in the older provinces? Are we going to wait until all the open and partially open lands of the west are exhausted before giving some serious consideration to the best method to be employed for rendering timber areas available for settlement? This is not a matter for individual effort. Settlers will not go in and hew out a farm as was done by the pioneers of older Canada.

Why not have a conference of representatives of each of the provinces having wooded areas available for settlement to consider this problem? It appears to me to be well within the duty of the Immigration Branch of the Federal Government to deal with this matter.

4. Secure and publish emigration as well as immigration statistics. Canada is not a Siberia, where people once in are rarely allowed out. The surging of population is facilitated by improved transportation, now practically within the reach of all.

As the United States Secretary of Commerce and Labour in his 1908 report puts

it, "After all, the main consideration is not how many immigrants come to this country but rather how many remain and to what extent the population is augmented from year to year by this alien migration."

An estimate is given for the ten year period ending in 1908 of the net immigration to the United States and it is placed at 68 per cent of the accepted immigration figures. If we had some statistics as to the emigration from Canada and such a proportion should be found to exist, it would be somewhat disappointing to have our immigration returns almost cut in two.

Our statistics are not nearly as complete as those of the United States. For instance in the matter of sex, we show the numbers of males, females and children arriving. There is no reason why we should not give the sex of children and follow the lead of the United States by classifying ages into three groups—under 14 years, between 14 and 44 years, and over 45 years.

The United States statistics give the aliens detained in Penal, Reformatory and Charitable institutions in that country. The collection and classification of such information in Canada would be invaluable because every citizen interested in his country's

welfare should be able to see what undesirable elements, if any, are creeping in with our abnormal growth.

Another peculiar feature of our statistics is that we do not go back of 1896. Canada did not come into existence then and while it may be claimed that we had no immigration before the incoming of the present government, still we know that some public money was expended and no matter what the results are that were obtained, now is the time to tabulate all available information from the beginning and to carry it forward each year so that those disposed to study sociological conditions may have the fullest opportunity afforded.

APPENDIX

SOIL AND CLIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA.

Professor Thomas Shaw, an eminent agriculturist, writer and lecturer, after a recent trip through Western Canada, spoke in the following terms on this subject:—

"The contemplation of this great country is bewildering, whether viewed from the stand-point of size or resources. In size it is an empire. Our party has been travelling over it as fast as the engine can carry us for the past sixteen days, and we have only seen a very limited portion of its entire area. Its resources are almost fabulous in the aggregate, whether viewed from the stand-point of minerals, timber or agricultural production. But beyond all question, the agriculture of this country will be its greatest industry through all the centuries.

"The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is its greatest natural heritage. It is

worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic Sea, vast as these are. And next in value to this heritage is the three feet of soil which lies underneath the first. The subsoil is only secondary in value to the soil, for without a good subsoil the value of a good surface soil is neutralized in proportion as the sub-soil is inferior. The worth of a soil and subsoil cannot be measured in acres. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, in other words, its producing power. Viewed from this standpoint, these lands are a heritage of untold value. One acre of average soil in the North-West is worth more than twenty acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow twenty successive crops without much dimunition in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the same in the Canadian North-West in order to grow a single remunerative crop.

"Next in value to the soil is the heritage of climate. No citizen of North-Western

Canada should be anxious to apologize for the climate of his country. Good as the soil is, it would never have brought supremacy in grain production in this country had it not been for the climate. The blessing of the climate is three-fold. It consists in the purity of the air, in the temperature of the same, and in the happy equilibrium in the precipitation. Every one knows the value of the pure air of this country, viewed from the stand-point of health. But does everyone know the inestimable character of the blessing which pure air proves to the agriculture of the country? It prevents the rapid decay and transformation of the vegetable matter in the soil, and also the too rapid transformation of inert fertility, thus virtually precluding the waste of nature's assets. In this fact is found one explanation of the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The cool temperature of the summer nights is responsible for the large relative yields of the grain. Raise the temperature of the summer days and nights, and the yield of grain will be proportionately reduced. The relatively cool temperature is one of the agricultural glories of this land. The relatively light precipitation is also a great boon to the north-western farmer. It grows his

crops and does not destroy them when grown. Nearly every portion of these provinces has a rainfall of 15 or 20 inches; enough to grow good crops of grain on farms that are properly tilled, and not enough to waste the fertility of the soil through cracking. In this, another reason is found for the wonderful producing power of these lands.

The following further extract from Mr. Richards report of 1832 is added here:—

"Much was said to me in the colonies upon the two questions of spontaneous and regulated emigration; and the great evil of which they complain was the entire absence of wholesome regulation. I feel, therefore, fully convinced, whatever course may be ultimately adopted, even if the present loose mode is to go on, that the necessity of reducing it to a system will be forced upon us; that is, whether we consider the poor man's comfort on leaving his native soil, his establishment in the wilderness of a new country, the manner in which he is to be received by the province, or his means of adding to its prosperity, they are all questions of high import, and have a claim to consideration and provisional arrangement.

"Many regard the transmission of a part of our redundant population in the exclusive light of parish or national relief; of which, indeed, there was an example while I was in Quebec, in the arrival of the ship "Two Brothers," with 153 emigrants dispatched by the magistrates, after their passage-money had been collected by public subscription, and so acknowledged in their letter to the superintendent of the Emigrant office. So much liberality and kindness had been uniformly manifested by the inhabitants of the city to desultory arrivals, that it is not surprising (as these came under the appearance of authority) that a great dissatisfaction should have been created; and it is to be feared that it may end in the passing of some provincial law to check the future indiscriminate shipment of paupers.

"It is well to state here, that they have an emigrant hospital at Quebec, supported by provincial grants, into which 91 patients were received during the month when I was there. But some charity for the widows and orphans of emigrants ought to be extended from hence.